United States
Department of
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Foreign
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Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. horticultural export earnings during June 1985 were valued at $228 million, about the same as a year earlier. Gains recorded in almond sales (to the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan), beer (to Canada), and in dried fruit (raisins and prunes) were largely offset by disappointing results turned in by most fresh and processed fruit and vegetable categories. A major obstacle to horticultural exports has been the high value of the U.S. dollar which substantially increased their cost to foreign consumers. While the dollar has been weakening in recent months, export momentum is building slowly and a resurgence in exports is not anticipated in the near-term. Horticultural exports for entire FY 1985 (October 1984-September 1985) are estimated at $2.6 billion, the same as in FY 1984.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons & 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--Jamaica reimposed an import licensing system for certain agricultural products including fresh, frozen, dried and dehydrated vegetables; tomato ketchup; tomato sauce; canned and frozen corn; fresh or dried grapes; fresh apples, pears, quinces, stone fruit and berries. The reimposition of licenses went into effect May 28.

--Portugal has adopted a framework law to liberalize imports of most agricultural products that generally have been controlled by public monopolies or boards. The objective is to begin a transition to the trade rules of the European Community (EC) while ensuring adequate protection for domestic production. It will become effective only as regulations for each product or group of products are published.

--The EC will not raise import duties on U.S. lemons and walnuts as noted in the July Horticultural Products Circular. The United States will not raise its import duty on European pasta as previously announced. (For additional information, see page 2 of the July issue of the Horticultural Products Review Circular.)

--Japan has announced the "outline of the framework for an action program pertaining to standards, certification and import processes." It is not yet clear what, if any, benefits this program will have for U.S. exports to Japan. One major provision permits persons representing foreign countries to participate in the formulation of agricultural standards. Consideration is apparently being given to Japanese employees of foreign capital-affiliated Japanese corporations. Other provisions eliminate the plant quarantine import ban on New Zealand cherries and simplify plant quarantine inspection procedures for cut flowers from the Netherlands.

--On June 28, 1985, Argentina lifted its import ban on most agricultural products, but only for 30 days. Although short-lived, this action could indicate a future gradual thaw in the rigid import freeze for agricultural products.

--Pressure is mounting in Ireland to restrict imports of South African products, principally fruit and vegetables. Because of the unsettled situation, importers, particularly of citrus, have been turning to alternative sources. While this obviously presents an opening for U.S. citrus, importers believe U.S. prices are likely to be too high. Supermarket buyers who are sensitive to public opinion have shown more interest in the United States as a supplier. In an unrelated move, a new plan has been announced to replace imports of selected horticultural products with home-grown produce by boosting output 3 percent annually over the next five years. The major items are apples, potatoes, onions, tomatoes and carrots. This initiative is expected to have a minimal effect on U.S. trade.

Citrus and Products

--The European Community's lemon processing subsidy formula is being modified in an attempt to encourage greater fruit utilization by the processing sector. EC lemon processors receive a subsidy payment for fruit purchased at a specified minimum grower price (MGP). This MGP will be increased for the 1985/86 season to make it more attractive to growers. The new regulations specify that up to 85 percent of all lemons purchased at the MGP are eligible for the EC's processing subsidy in 1985. Those processors that market more than 85 percent of their lemon juice outside of Italy will not face this cutoff point. The regulation singles out Italy because it accounts for more than 90 percent of the EC's lemon processing volume. While the EC lemon processing subsidy for 1985/86 is not yet known, it is expected to be increased markedly. The new subsidy formula, however, does prevent the processing aid from exceeding the difference between the EC's minimum grower price paid by processors and prices charged for lemons in non-member producer countries.

--The European Community (EC) has increased reference prices for imported fresh lemons in 1985/86. These reference prices, which act as minimum import prices, are 15 to 20 percent above last season's levels. The higher prices heighten the risk that import prices of lemons will fall below the reference prices, thereby triggering countervailing charges. The 1985/86 reference prices that follow are in European Currency Units (ECU's) per 100 kilograms net, and equivalent U.S. dollars per 38-pound carton, converted from ECU's at a rate of 1 ECU = $0.78.

EC REFERENCE PRICES FOR FRESH LEMONS, 1985-86

Month	ECU per 100 kg.	U.S. $ per 38-lb. carton
June	49.29	6.63
July-August	54.52	7.33
September	49.92	6.71
October	44.45	5.98
November-April	41.87	5.63
May	42.43	5.70

U.S. lemon exports to EC countries in the year beginning June 1, 1984, totaled 582,000 cartons valued at $3.7 million, f.o.b., U.S. port of embarkation.

--The International Trade Commission (ITC) has determined that there is no resonable indicaton that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened or materally retarded, by imports of Peruvian lime oil, which are allegedly subsidized by the Government of Peru. The views of the the ITC on this subject are contained in ITC publication 1723 of July 1985, entitled "Lime Oil From Peru" Investigatin NO. 303-TA-16. (See Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 142, July 24, 1985.)

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit

--Six to seven hundred Dutch fruit growing operations and/or fruit tree nurseries were hit severely by frost damage this past winter. The damage, including direct damage and loss of income after the first few years of replanting, is estimated at 200 million guilders ($60 million). In order to support this industry, the Dutch government will grant growers and nurserymen an interest subsidy of 4 percentage points. If this subsidy is not sufficient, growers and nurserymen can claim extra support of up to $7,500 for replanting of trees. The subsidy is valid for a maximum of five years. The plan has not yet been approved by the EC Commission.

--Reference prices (minimum import prices) for fresh apples and pears have been established by the European Community for the 1985/86 marketing year beginning July 1, 1985. The average of the apple reference prices, which apply year around, is 47.46 European Currency Units (ECU's) per 100 kg., or approximately $7.05 per 42-lb. carton. Reference prices for fresh pears, effective from July through April, average 44.80 ECU's per 100 kg. ($7.13 per 45 lb. carton). These price levels should not pose a threat to imports of U.S. apples and pears.

--Fresh sweet cherries from the U.S. Pacific Northwest began their eighth marketing campaign in Japan on July 1. Pacific Northwest cherries were first shipped to Japan in 1978 when the Japanese government lifted a plant quarantine import ban. While lifting the ban, Japan also established a July entry date to protect domestic producers from import competition. Shipments to Japan peaked in 1980 at 2,588 metric tons. They have not exceeded 1,500 tons in each of the past three years, due in large part to adverse weather conditions, either before or during harvest, and higher prices. This year may not be an exception because of freezing temperatures in the Yakima, Washington area before harvest.

U.S. FRESH SWEET CHERRY EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Year	Volume	Value	Average Unit Price
	(Metric tons)	($1,000)	($/lb.)
1978	761	1,441	0.86
1979	1,586	3,131	0.90
1980	2,588	5,002	0.88
1981	2,549	5,254	0.93
1982	1,414	3,535	1.13
1983	1,230	3,317	1.22
1984	1,482	4,043	1.24

The Northwest Cherry Growers in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service provide promotional support to sales in Japan through in-store advertising and other activities.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--The European Community has announced the main components of the 1985/86 support system for Greek raisins (sultanas). Beginning September 1, the minimum grower price will be 1,331.7 European Currency Units (ECU's) per metric ton (about $1,000) for sultana raisins delivered to processors. The ECU price is unchanged from last season, but devaluation of the Greek currency brings the price up 13 percent over 1984/85. Processors who pay growers the minimum price can receive a subsidy of 660.3 ECU's per ton (about $500), down 16.6 percent from 1984/85. The decline in drachma is only two percent.

The new provisions for the season beginning September 1 also raise the minimum import price (MIP) for imports from third countries by 10 percent to 1,232 ECU's per ton. At the present rate of exhange, the MIP would be equivalent to about $975 per ton, more than $200 per ton less than the current landed cost of U.S. raisins in the United Kingdom. The countervailing charge for raisins entering the EC at less than the MIP will be variable, thus lowering the penalty for importers whose product arrives at a price only slightly below the MIP. Imports priced at less than 1,121.1 ECU's, however, will be assessed the full countervailing charge of 234 ECU's per ton. Finally, the monetary coefficients used to convert the MIP to national currencies will be reviewed on a bimonthly basis (weekly at present), and adjusted only if the relationship has changed by more than 2.5 percent during the interim.

--The United Kingdom's imports of raisins and sultanas rose 6 percent to 74,321 metric tons in 1984. Increased purchases from Greece, South Africa and the United States more than offset a decline in imports from Turkey, Afghanistan, and Australia. Imports of U.S. raisins and the U.S. market share doubled to 5,464 tons and 8 percent, respectively. In the first quarter of 1985, imports from the United States were up almost 40 percent.

U.K. IMPORTS OF RAISINS AND SULTANAS

Origin	1982	1983	1984	Jan. - March 1984	Jan. - March 1985
	Metric Tons				
Afghanistan	13,058	15,292	7,966	2,027	1,087
Australia	7,762	6,517	4,651	1,154	693
Greece	19,706	24,349	37,230	3,785	11,163
South Africa	6,404	6,984	8,768	1,229	1,692
Turkey	18,192	12,756	9,060	2,291	3,135
United States	2,123	2,718	5,464	1,236	1,706
Other	1,961	1,474	1,182	226	359
Total	69,206	70,090	74,321	11,948	19,835

The near-term outlook appears favorable for expansion in imports of U.S. raisins. The weakening of the dollar relative to the pound sterling over the past several months has made U.S. raisins more price competitive. Moreover, supplies of 1984/85 crop from Greece, Turkey, South Africa, and Australia are limited at this time when importers are purchasing for fall delivery.

At the retail level, U.S. packaged raisins, backed by the comprehensive promotion program of the California Raisin Advisory Board and FAS, continue to make significant progress in availability and store distribution. In July, California raisins were on the shelves at 36 percent of all grocery stores and 43 percent of the more important chain stores. The first time distribution exceeded 30 percent in either category was in June 1985.

--The Spanish almond sector will be integrated into the European Community over a 10-year period beginning January 1, 1986. The EC's 7 percent ad valorem tariff on Spanish almonds will be reduced by 0.7 percent per year. It is not yet clear whether Spanish almond exports to third countries will be eligible for EC export refunds (currently about $75 per ton) during the first 4 years of the transition period. If not, Spain would likely retain its right to grant export refunds to third countries paid for by the Spanish treasury. U.S. exports of almonds to the EC in 1984/85 totaled $161 million, 44 percent of total exports and 29 percent of all U.S. almond sales, foreign and domestic.

Other Processed Fruit

--The EC has established minimum grower prices and processor subsidies for canned fruit for the 1985/86 crop year. Minimum grower prices--the prices processors must pay farmers to qualify for the production subsidy--were down slightly for Italy and up slightly for Greece, measured in European Currency Units. The subsidies paid to processors were reduced, so that their net cost of peaches, when converted into dollars, is about 20 percent higher than last year. The cost of pears for processing is up about 10 percent.

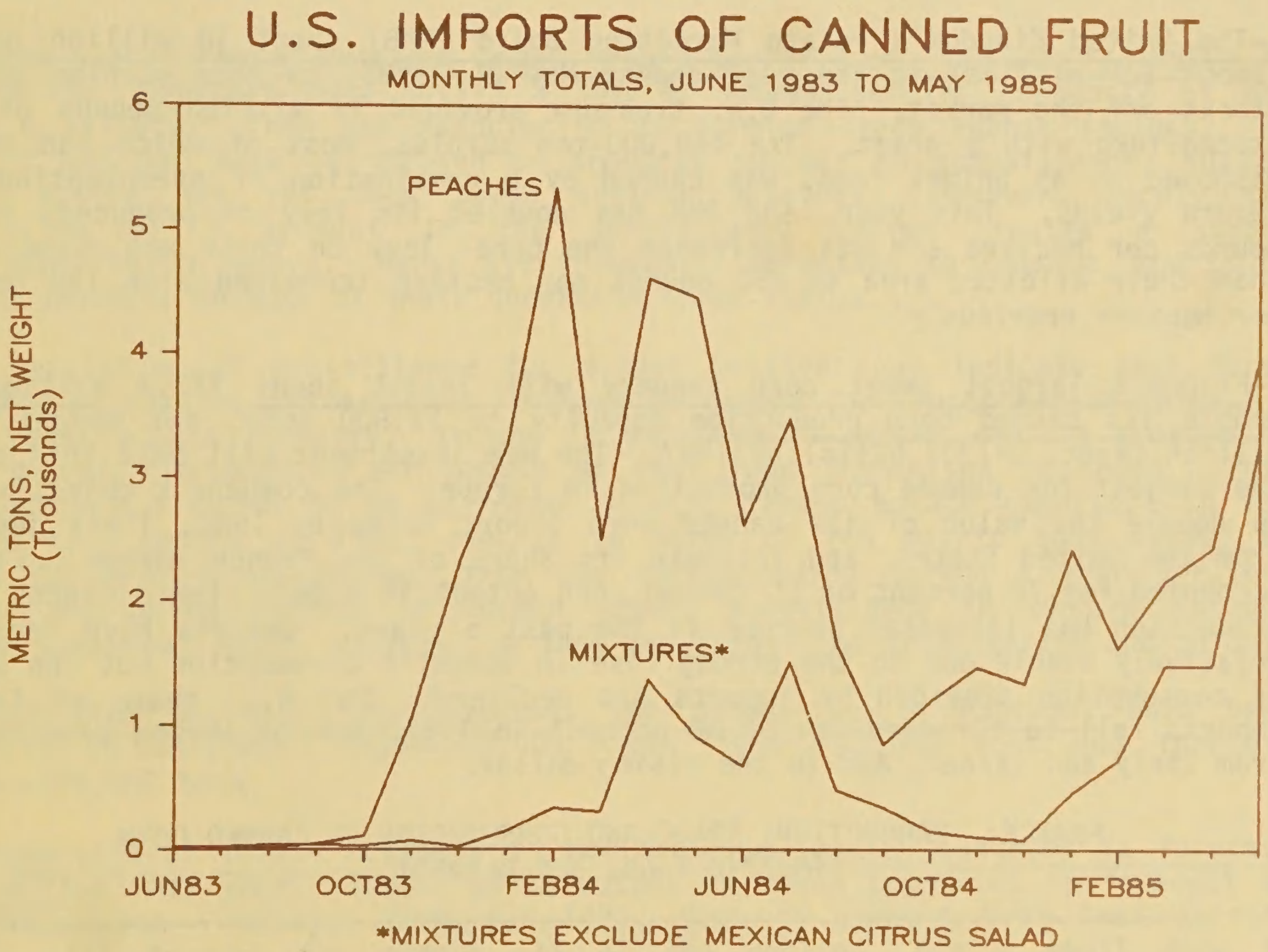
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES
(EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

PRODUCT	CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE	PROCESSOR SUBSIDY	NET COST OF FRUIT (ECU/MT)
CANNED PEACHES				
GREECE	83/84	284.93	165.41	119.52
	84/85	299.80	131.80	168.00
	85/86	312.70	124.60	188.10
OTHERS	83/84	356.50	281.53	74.97
	84/85	352.90	222.30	130.60
	85/86	347.60	195.00	152.60
CANNED PEARS				
	83/84	345.46	207.06	121.84
	84/85	338.45	185.10	138.54
	85/86	333.40	171.40	148.29

SOURCE: USDA/FAS

--A surge of canned fruit imports by the United States in the last quarter of the 1984/85 crop year has been blamed for higher-than-expected carryover stocks of canned peaches, pears and fruit mixtures. Imports of canned peaches, which had been expected to taper off as domestic distribution returned to normal, totaled 8,605 tons in March, April and May. Last quarter imports of canned mixtures came to 6,267 tons, 58 per cent of the crop year total. Although most of the peach imports were from Southern Hemisphere countries, more than half of the canned mixture imports were from Italy, adding to domestic producers' fears of subsidized production in the European Community.

U.S. canned fruit exports remain weak, presumably harmed by the high-valued dollar. An average U.S. crop of peaches is expected and carryover stocks are more than adequate, which should lead to price moderation. Carryover stocks of pears, however, remain extremely low. Detailed import and export data appear in the statistical section of this circular.



--The U.S. Department of Commerce has issued the final results of an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on bottled green olives from Spain, determining that the new subsidy during the period under review (January 1-May 2, 1982) was zero. (See Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 133/July 11, 1985).

--Thailand's canned pineapple production for 1985 is now forecast at 200,000 tons, down 5 percent from the previous estimate. This reduction was attributed primarily to low ground soil moisture existing during the 1984 planting season, and cool weather in early 1985 harvest time. Estimates for Thai exports for 1985 are expected to total about the same as the canned pineapple production level of 200,000 tons. In 1984, the United States continued as the major market (46 percent) for Thai canned pineapple, followed by West Germany (21 percent), Canada (8 percent), Japan (4 percent) and Saudi Arabia (3 percent). U.S. imports of canned pineapple products from Thailand in January-June 1985 totaled 45,649 tons, up 45 percent from the same period a year ago.

The European Community has announced a tariff quota for sweet clear fleshed cherries, marinated in alcohol, and intended for use in the manufacture of chocolate products. The quota level is set at 1,500 tons at a duty rate of 10 percent from July 1 to December 31, 1985.

Vegetables

--The United Kingdom's Potato Marketing Board (PMB) spent 18 million pounds (about $21 million) in the year ending May 31, 1985, to take surplus potato stocks off the market. The U.K. treasury provided 17 million pounds of the expenditure with a grant. The 450,000-ton surplus, most of which had to be disposed of as animal feed, was caused by a combination of overplanting and record yields. This year, the PMB has doubled its levy on producers to 75 pounds per hectare and has increased the penal levy on those who plant more than their allotted area to 450 pounds per hectare (compared with 180 pounds per hectare previously).

--France's largest sweet corn cannery will invest about $10.4 million to double its canned corn production capacity to 29,800 tons, net weight (2.7 million cases, 24/303 basis) by 1987. The new investment will make this plant the largest for canned corn production in Europe. The company's objective is to double the value of its canned corn export sales by 1987, limit imports from the United States, and increase its share of the French market. France accounted for 72 percent of EC canned corn output in 1984. French canned corn production has increased sharply in the past 5 years. Imports have remained relatively stable due to the strong rise in domestic consumption but the share of consumption provided by imports has declined. The U.S. share of French imports fell to a record low of 38 percent in 1984, due to strong competition from Italy and Israel, and to the rising dollar.

FRANCE: PRODUCTION, TRADE AND CONSUMPTION OF CANNED CORN
(Metric Tons, Net Weight)

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Production	14,600	16,600	23,300	27,800	40,600
Imports 1/	11,000	12,700	14,000	14,600	12,600
Exports 1/	6,100	6,400	5,800	6,300	7,900
Apparent Consumption 1/	19,500	22,900	31,500	36,100	45,300

1/ Including frozen sweet corn.

FRANCE: IMPORTS OF CANNED AND FROZEN CORN
(Metric Tons, Net Weight)

Origin	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
United States	6,800	6,300	6,400	7,500	4,800
Italy	2,000	2,700	3,100	3,600	4,000
Israel	900	1,700	2,500	2,100	1,700
Canada	900	1,600	1,400	400	400
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	100	0	200	1,000
Other	400	300	600	800	700
Total	11,000	12,700	14,000	14,600	12,600

--Korea placed frozen potatoes under import surveillance on July 1, 1985. As a result, importers must obtain a special import permit, currently of one year's validity, from the Association of Foreign Trade Agents (AFTAK). An import ban can also be imposed on products subject to surveillance, but no such action has yet been taken against potatoes. However, merely the inclusion of a product in the surveillance system creates a strong disincentive to import. Banks are frequently reluctant to finance imports of these products because of their uncertain trade status.

The initiation of surveillance for frozen potatoes may indicate that Korea intends to reserve the expected increase in demand for frozen french fries for the local potato industry. Demand is expected to expand rapidly because of the recent introduction and growth of fast food franchises in Korea. This expansion had begun to be mirrored in U.S. frozen potato exports. In the first five months of 1985, exports to Korea of 268 metric tons valued at $215,000 were up 66 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. Other vegetables subject to Korean import surveillance in 1985/86 include fresh tomatoes, leeks, carrots, lettuce and ferns, and dried garlic and onions.

--Production estimates for tomatoes for processing in Portugal have been revised as follows: 1983--620,000 tons, 1984--740,000 tons and forecast 1985--785,000 tons.

--Production of tomato products in Mediterranean basin countries is forecast to decline this year. Tomato paste output in seven countries is forecast at slightly over 1 million tons for 1985, down 14 percent from last season. Italy will account for almost all of the decline, but a small drop in production is also forecast for Spain. Canned tomato output is forecast to be down 29 percent from last year's unusually high level. Italy again accounts for practically all of the drop. Because of high carry-in stocks total supplies will be down only moderately from last season. Detailed production, supply and distribution data appear in the statistical section of this circular.

Nursery Products

--The plant quarantine inspection service at Tokyo Narita Airport has been improved to cope with rapidly increasing imports of plants and plant products. In April 1985, the work schedule was extended to Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The number of air cargo inspectors and fumigation chambers were increased. In 1984, U.S. nursery product exports to Japan were $2.9 million. The United States accounted for 46 percent of Japan's foliage import market. No similar improvements have taken place in the food sanitation inspection services for fresh fruits and vegetables. The Agricultural Counselor's office has requested an extension of the food sanitation inspection services schedule.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The Office of the United States Trade Representatives (USTR) is soliciting written comments on the list of countries it intends to designate as potential major wine trading countries as instructed under The Wine Equity and Expansion Act of The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. The USTR has selected Canada, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Korea and Taiwan. In addition, the U.S. Government will conduct trade consultation with a number of foreign governments to discuss their trade barriers or distortions affecting U.S. wine exports. Other countries may be designated at a later date. (See Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 138/July 18,1985)

--The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) has issued a directive requesting the U.S. Customs Service to detain shipments of Austrian wines entering the United States until such shipments can be tested and found to be free of diethylene glycol. This chemical has been found in several Austrian brands tested by BATF and can cause nausea, kidney damage, and even death if ingested in sufficient amounts. BATF has warned importers and wholesalers against distributing Austrian wines that have not been tested. The United States imported $1.4 million worth of Austrian wine in 1984.

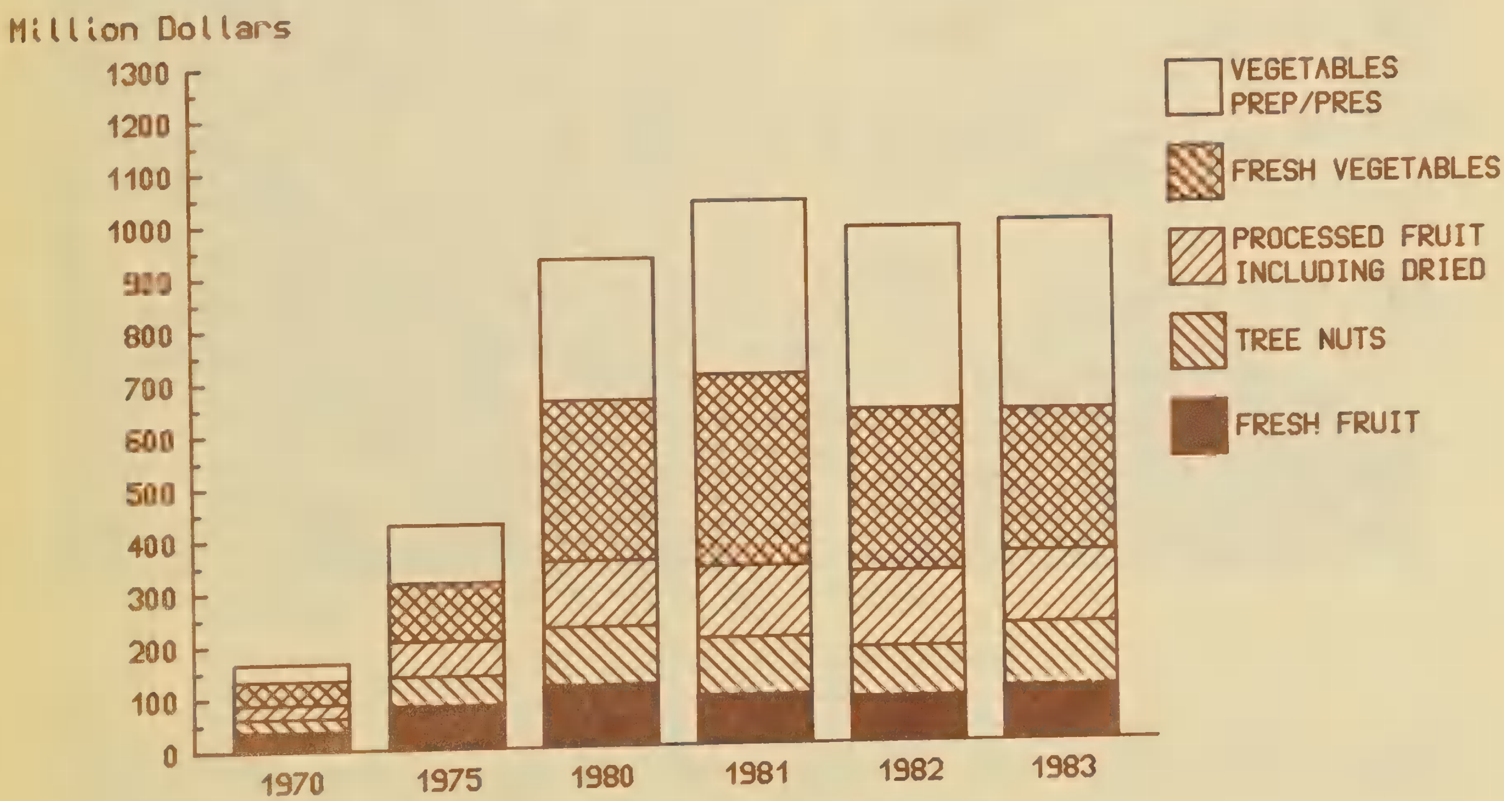
--Some Austrian and German wines laced with diethylene glycol reportedly were imported into Japan. The widespread publicity over these wines has embarrased the Japanese government and could result in the consideration of tighter testing procedures for imported wine. Also, there is concern that the publicity could dampen wine sales even though only some European wines were contaminated. In the first half of 1985, U.S. exports of still wine to Japan of 1.2 million liters valued at $1.5 million were up 36 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: THE IMPACT OF RECENT POLICY REFORMS ON THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SITUATION

Exports

The People's Republic of China (PRC) exported $1.03 billion of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables in 1984. The PRC has great potential for continued growth in exports due to its varied climatic conditions; the availability of a wide variety of fruits and vegetables; the large rural labor force which can be used for intensive cultivation, harvesting, and packing; and China's location in the midst of the rapidly growing economies of the Far East. China's export potential was realized in the 1970's with an increase of fruit, vegetable, and tree nut exports from $168 million in 1970 to $430 million in 1975, and then reaching a peak of $1,043 million in 1981. As the graph illustrates, PRC exports have been relatively flat in the 1980's because of a rapidly increasing domestic demand.

PRC EXPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
FRESH AND PROCESSED, 1970-1983, ($1,000,000)



SOURCE: Central Intelligence Agency

In 1972, China began to place increased reliance on foreign trade to supply needed new technology. The PRC has been unwilling to incur trade deficits, so measures were undertaken to expand exports to pay for increased imports. Fruits and vegetables had obvious potential for growth. Through the PRC system of forced procurements (farmers had to supply a set amount of a given product to the Ministry of Commerce) and state-determined procurement prices the state was able to obtain large quantities of fruits and vegetables at low prices for the export market. One of the major areas of export growth was processed vegetables which increased 800 percent from $34 million in 1970 to

$271 million in 1980. The Chinese were able to capitalize on a large canning industry, based on 1950's and 1960's technology. They obtained FDA registration for number of canneries in the early 1970's and became major exporters of many products, including canned mushrooms, tomatoes, water chestnuts, and asparagus. As Chinese canneries typically pack a wide range of products, to allow year round production, they also increased canned fruit exports from $15 million in 1970 to $82 million in 1982. Main items were canned mandarins, pears and lychees.

Fresh vegetable exports also increased greatly--from $45 million in 1970 to $308 million in 1980--with the improvement of trade relations with Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan. In 1978 and 1979, economic reforms began which will determine, to a great extent, China's position in the fruit and vegetable export market for years to come. The first series of reforms, which began in 1978, were mainly supply oriented. They centered around the Production Responsibility System (PRS) which shifted China from a collective agriculture to a household-based system.

Production System

Under the old system, the land was farmed communally by members of production teams. Farmers had no land of their own and, therefore, had little incentive to invest in improvements. Income varied little with effort. Most income was distributed without regard to labor contributions. There was no material incentive for hard work. A strong emphasis was placed on local and regional self-sufficiency, especially in grains. A consequence of this policy was a lack of specialization in crops other than grain. Also this policy did not encourage development of the inadequate transportation system. The push for grain self-sufficiency also brought marginal land, better suited for fruit tree production, into grain production. National policy neglected research, development and production of improved nursery stocks.

The Production Responsibility System attempts to alleviate some of the problems of the old system by having the village (the new designation for the production brigade) contract with the farm family to work certain tracts of land. The contracting system gives the family a stake in the land and provides incentive for improvements. The land contract, which was originally for only 3-4 years, recently has been extended to 15 years and provision has been made for certain contracts to be inherited. The extension of the contract is especially important for tree crops, such as deciduous fruits, citrus and walnuts which take many years to bear fruit and require proper pruning and fertilization in their early years.

The new policies also have fostered the development of specialized households and diversification of crops. Formerly, communes had to deliver a set quota of grain to the state. Grain quotas have been replaced by contracts. These contracts are for lesser quantities which has freed resources for production of other crops. Farmers can even specialize in a cash crop venture. For example, in a suburb of Shenyang, in Liaoning Province, several

households had obtained a loan from their township to build three plastic-covered greenhouses. They grow table grapes and strawberries for local hotels and restaurants. Such a family enterprise would not have been permitted under the previous communal agriculture.

The Production Responsibility System and other supply-oriented policies have brought a strong response from Chinese agriculture. Agricultural output increased 52 percent from 1978 to 1984. Total fruit production increased 50 percent over the same period. Apple, pear, and citrus production were up 29 percent, 14 percent, and 391 percent, respectively.

FRUIT PRODUCTION IN CHINA 1960-84
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1980	1982	1984
Total Fruit	3,977	3,239	3,745	5,381	6,570	6,793	7,713	9,845
Apples	296	318	798	1,583	2,275	2,363	2,430	2,941
Pears	587	511	654	1,087	1,517	1,466	1,755	2,100
Grapes	103	100	85	123	104	110	186	294
Citrus	311	254	242	336	383	713	939	1,499

SOURCE: People's Republic of China State Statistical Bureau.

Citrus production has shown the strongest response with much new planting in Sichuan, Zhejiang, and Fujian provinces. Only 40 percent of the citrus trees in Sichuan are bearing, with the remainder being young non-bearing. In Fujian, the Chinese are adding 100,000 hectares of citrus per year, while improving varieties and field management. Only one-third of the citrus acreage in Zhejiang is bearing. The major varieties are tangerine-type fruit and an antecedent of Valencia oranges. Much of the new area is going into modern Valencias and navels. Citrus supply is expected to at least double by 1990.

There also have been substantial plantings of apple trees. In Liaoning Province, the second largest apple growing area of China, the number of trees increased from 28 million in 1955 to 55 million in 1978. From 1978 to 1984 the number of trees doubled to 111 million. These trees will begin to produce over the next five years and it is likely that China's apple production will nearly double by 1990.

Marketing System

The latest series of reforms have taken place in the marketing of agricultural products. These reforms permit farmers to sell their fruit and vegetable crops to whomever they wish, and allow a wide variety of state organizations and public and private businesses to purchase their products. Under the old policy regime, farmers were forced to sell most of their produce at a fixed price to the local branch of the Provincial Ministry of Commerce Fruit and

Vegetable Company (PMCFVC). The PMCFVC typically handled 90 percent of the available supply of fruits and vegetables. The PMCFVC would transport the produce collected at the local level to urban areas within the province. The PMCFVC not only would supply the needs of its own cities, but would sell surplus crops to other PMCFVC's. The municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Tainjin were especially favored in this "out-transport" of surpluses. The PMCFVC also was responsible for obtaining fruits and vegetables for export.

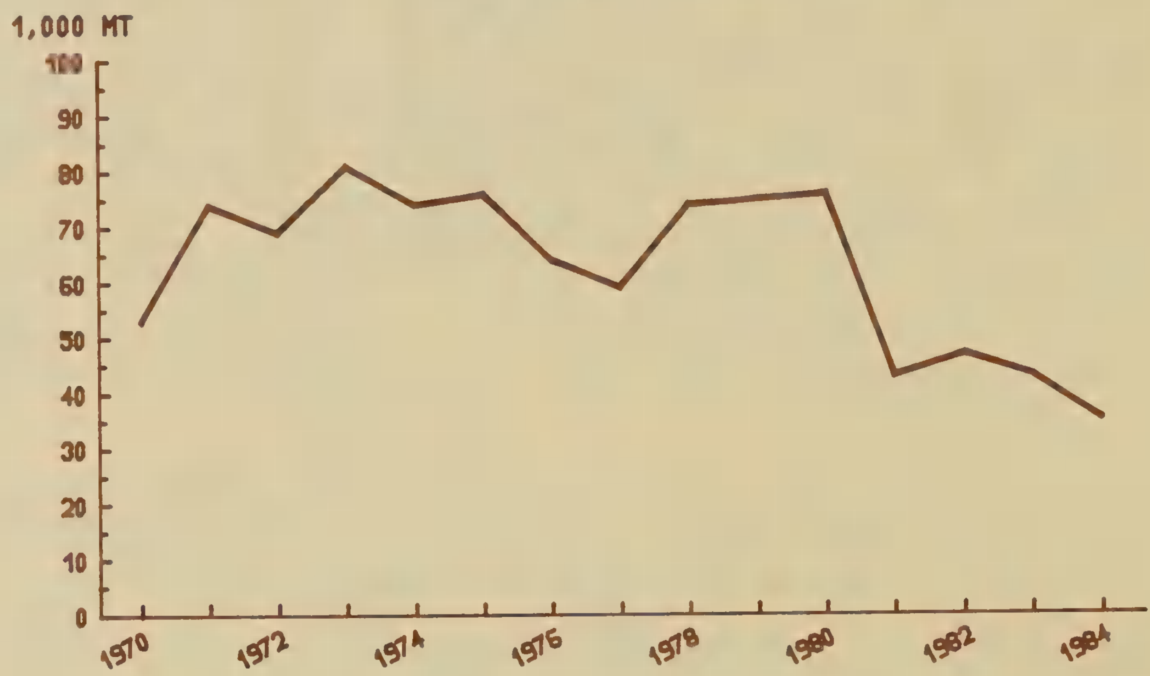
In 1984, fruits, vegetables and walnuts were reclassified from Marketing Category II to Marketing Category III. As Category III commodities, farmers could sell their produce to buyers other than the PMCFVC at a price negotiated by buyers and sellers. New buyers entering the market included: fruit and vegetable companies from other provinces and large municipalities outside the province; state ministries; and large factories, which often provide food and housing for their workers; and even private individuals, who act as middlemen, although this outlet is still limited in scope. As there was a great deal of unsatisfied demand for fruit and vegetables in major urban areas, farm prices in 1984 for fruits, vegetables, and walnuts typically were 50 to 100 percent above the 1983 fixed procurement prices. For example, the price for apples in Dalian Municipality, Liaoning Province, varied between 15¢ and 17¢ per kilogram from 1981 to 1983, but rose to 24¢ and above in 1984. Orange prices in Fujian Province rose even more, from 9¢ per kilogram before 1984 to 27¢ after the reclassification.

The role of the PMCFVC's were diminished in their local markets. Typically they procured only 30 percent of the produce in 1984 versus 90 percent before the reclassification of fruits and vegetables. The PMCFVC's often act as collection and transportation agents for outside buyers who have signed supply contracts with farmers or villages. Since the PMCFVC's already have an organization of collection stations, transport, and storage facilities they are able to provide these service for other buyers.

The PMCFVC's act as suppliers to the the Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import/Export Corporation (CEROILS) which handles the export of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. In some provinces, the PMCFVC's supply canneries with raw materials to be processed into export quality canned goods. With diminished procurements, the PMCFVC's are unable to supply the export trade at the previous levels. Another factor affecting fruit exports was the Production Responsibility System. Prior to the PRS, some producers were forced to supply a quota of export quality fruit. With the PRS and the ending of procurement quotas, farmers prefer to produce for the domestic market where the quality standards are not as high, but the price is equivalent to that received for exports. Exports declined in 1981-83 for this reason.

For example, Liaoning Province apple exports, which typically account for 70-80 percent of Chinese apple exports, declined from 76,000 tons in 1980 to 43,000 tons in 1981 and by 1984 had sunk to 35,000 tons.

LIAONING PROVINCE APPLE EXPORTS
1970-84 (1,000 MT)



SOURCE: Liaoning Province State Planning Comm.

This precipitious drop in exports is even more marked when one takes into consideration the 10,000 tons of low-quality apples which Liaoning has exported to the Soviet Union every year since the early 1950's. There appears to be low availability of export quality apples. China's total apple exports dropped from 106,000 tons in 1980 to 62,000 tons in 1981 of which over one-third went to the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

The PRC Government has responded to higher domestic vegetable prices by giving direct payments to urban dwellers to compensate, at least partially, for the increased cost. This direct subsidy contrasts with the hidden subsidies which were contained in Ministry of Commerce fruit and vegetable pricing policies. In the long run, government officals hope that there will be sufficient supply response to bring about lower prices. For example, in an early experiment in Shenyang, a free market for pork was marked by high prices during the early stages, but later, supply responded to such an extent that prices fell below the previous price set by the state.

Outlook

In the short-run the strong domestic demand, unleashed by the marketing system reforms of 1984, will absorb the expected increase in supplies of fruits and vegetables. Rapidly increasing incomes--GNP increased by an estimated 12 percent in 1984--will lead to increased demand for fresh fruits, which often are considered luxury products outside of their growing areas. It is also in the interest of the PRC Government to supply this demand for domestically produced luxury goods, such as fruit and winter vegetables. The domestic fruit and vegetable market can soak up some of the increase in disposable income resulting from recent economic reforms. The alternative is increased demand for such imported goods as televisions and radios. Imports of consumer goods have caused large drops in foreign exchange reserves in the past and such imports are likely to remain restricted. Foreign exchange reserves dropped from $16.3 billion to $11.3 billion from October 1984 through March 1985, under relaxed import policies.

In order to have a well-functioning national fruit and vegetable market, China will need to invest in transportation and storage facilities. At present, China is only very loosely tied together by an inadequate rail system and long distance road transport is almost non-existent. Storage facilities are primitive and very little cold or controlled atmosphere storage is available. The Chinese have budgeted for improvements in the rail system and increased modern storage.

It is possible that in some coastal regions, especially Fujian and Zhejiang, it may be easier to export fruits than to transport them to North China. This factor may lead to increased citrus exports despite strong domestic demand.

Chinese packing and handling of fruits and, to a lesser extent, of vegetables are of very low quality. This is partially due to the varieties produced which often fit the Chinese taste for soft fruit. This has hurt China's potential in the fresh export market. As mentioned earlier, farmers have tended to steer away from producing for export because of higher quality demands than those existing in the domestic market. Unless some incentives are provided for planting new varieties and for good post-harvest handling it is doubtful that China can supply large volumes of high-quality produce that could compete with exports from the United States.

In the long run, it seems likely that China will be more of a competitor in the fresh market, especially from coastal growing areas for citrus, apples, pears, and grapes. If Chinese scientists are successful in breeding dwarf apple varieties adapted to Chinese conditions, then both quality and yields should be improved. Increased investment is needed in nurseries to provide high-quality seedlings. Improved infrastructure should lead to better post harvest handling and more timely movement to market. Export problems will continue if the government maintains a monopoly, through CEROILS, over most export trade. Farmers receive none of the benefit of foreign exchange earnings from fruit and vegetable exports. The Special Economic Zones, where producers do have the right to export directly, may be the source of exports in the future. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, in Guangdong Province, is a major supplier of vegetables to Hong Kong. The Xiamen Special Economic Zone, in Fujian Province, may become a major citrus exporter.

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AUSTRALIAN CITRUS

Australia is looking to expand export sales as a strategic outlet for projected growth in its citrus harvest. Most of this increase in fruit availability will consist of oranges. Although most major citrus fruits are grown in Australia, oranges are the dominant crop, accounting for 80 percent of all citrus fruit harvested. At present, no more than 70 percent of Australia's orange trees are yielding fruit. As young, non-bearing trees come into production, Australia's orange crop will increase to about 500,000 tons by 1990, 15 percent larger than in 1985.

The Australian citrus industry is concerned that growth in domestic consumer requirements will be inadequate to absorb this larger fruit availability which could lead to declining fruit prices and grower returns unless an adequate export release valve is available. Australian orange utilization over the past decade has grown at approximately five percent annually. Most of the increased usage, however, has taken place in the form of orange juice. Fresh orange consumption actually declined during much of the 1970's and has been flat in recent years despite significant imports of high-quality, off-season fruit.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Export	Fresh Consumption	Processed
1983	392	5	21	143	233
1984	459	9	29	167	272
1985	436	8	28	155	261

As shown above, 60 percent of Australia's orange crop is processed, primarily for juice production. With only slightly more than half of all orange juice consumed in Australia produced from locally grown oranges, it would appear that increased fruit supplies easily could be absorbed by processors as a substitute for imported juice. This may not occur, however, if world orange juice prices trend downward. A recent study prepared by the Australian Ministry of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics found that demand for imported orange juice is likely to strengthen as processors substitute imported concentrate for higher priced local juice. 1/

The extent to which this anticipated substitution will take place will depend on the size of the price decline in imported juice, blending practices of Australian juice processors and their responsiveness to price changes. Of

1/ "The Outlook for Citrus, Australian Production Trends and the World Situation," paper prepared by Lindsay Jolly and Donald Muir of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and presented to the Second National Convention of the Australian Citrus Industry Council, Sydney, Australia, April 1985.

the three factors, price is probably the most important. The recent sharp decline in Brazil's minimum export price for frozen concentrated orange juice from $1,800 to $1,400 per metric ton at 65^{o} brix already has had a major impact on the cost of imported product since Brazil is Australia's largest juice supplier. With the long-term outlook calling for a recovery in Florida's juice production and greater export supplies in Brazil, juice prices could continue trending downward. The real cost of imported orange juice to Australian importers is to a large extent determined by the value of the Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. If the Australian dollar should recapture some portion of the substantial value lost to the U.S. dollar in recent years, which is anticipated, the cost of imported juice in Australia will decline. Additionally, Australia's orange juice industry is being opened to increased exposure to movement in world orange juice prices as the Australian import duty is phased down over a 5-year period.

In line with production, most of Australia's citrus exports are made up of oranges. Most shipments are directed to East and Southeast Asian markets where Australian oranges meet stiff competition from California fruit. A substantial marketing network developed by U.S. exporters along with a certain degree of consumer preference for the thinner-skinned California orange have placed Australian fruit at a competitive disadvantage in Asian markets. The Australian industry is becoming increasingly aware that if it is to achieve significant growth in orange exports, it must improve fruit quality and devote additional resources to a well defined marketing program. Australia has identified Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, and Malaysia as key growth markets. These countries are expected to import larger quantities of oranges through the mid-1990's, based on projected population and income growth.

In calendar 1984, Australia exported 28,971 tons of oranges, more than 40 percent above a year earlier. The improved export results mainly were due to a doubling of exports to Singapore. Substantial growth in shipments to Hong Kong and Malaysia was also recorded, as movement to these countries in 1984 reached 2,283 tons and 3,998 tons, respectively. Orange exports to New Zealand fell last year to 7,175 tons. Prior to 1984, New Zealand had been Australia's most important export market for oranges. Much attention now is being focused on Japan. Orange shipments in 1985 are expected to reach 1,500 tons, compared to 482 tons in 1984 and only 32 tons in 1983--the initial year of commercial shipments following the lifting of Japan's plant health prohibition against Australian citrus. Virtually all of Japan's orange imports now are supplied by the United States. The Australian industry, however, feels that Japan would like to lessen this supply dependence which presents sales opportunities for Australian fruit. Currently, Australian oranges shipped to Japan are fumigated with ethylene dibromode, but the trade believes that if a satisfactory cold treatment were introduced by Australia, orange exports to Japan could exceed more than 5,000 tons by 1987.

Australian orange imports during 1984 reached 9,200 tons, compared to slightly less than 5,000 tons in 1983. Despite anticipated growth in domestic production Australia is likely to continue importing orange in the future. Imports are largely high quality, off-season fruit. While Australia did take a small quantity of Israeli oranges in 1984, virtually the entire amount was supplied by the United States--mostly California navels.

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CANADIAN MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Canada leads all markets for U.S. horticultural exports. In 1984, Canada imported $1.8 billion of horticultural products, about two-thirds of which came from the United States. Overall, 1984 imports increased 13 percent in value; imports from the United States increased 10 percent.

More than half the total was fresh fruit and vegetables, where the United States has the largest market share. Leading commodities include table grapes, citrus fruit, tomatoes, potatoes, and celery. Fruit juices and concentrates, the next largest category, is one of the fastest growing. U.S. market share, however, slipped somewhat in 1984. Wine imports also are increasing rapidly, but U.S. market share remains disappointing. On the other hand, the United States has regained lost market share in canned and frozen fruits. Tree nut imports, especially almonds, are stable. Purchases of nursery products, including cut flowers, continue to increase.

The flow of horticultural products is not one way. In 1984, the United States imported $329 million of horticultural products from Canada, a 17-percent increase over 1983. Beer accounts for about 40 percent of the total. Other important U.S. imports from Canada are potatoes, potato products, and apples. Overall, the balance of trade in horticultural products is very much in the favor of the United States.

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CANADA: IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1983-1984
(VALUE IN US$ MILLIONS) 1/

COMMODITY	FROM WORLD		FROM US		US SHARE	
	83	84	83	84	83	84
FRESH FRUIT 2/	474	519	373	399	79%	77%
FRESH VEGETABLES	393	422	363	385	92%	91%
FRUIT JUICES	172	208	103	115	60%	55%
CANNED FRUIT	86	83	32	41	37%	50%
DRIED FRUIT	66	66	30	28	45%	42%
FROZEN FRUIT	10	10	5	5	45%	53%
CANNED VEGETABLES	98	97	30	27	31%	27%
DEHYD. VEGETABLES3/	16	19	11	12	66%	66%
FROZEN VEGETABLES	10	11	9	9	91%	85%
TREENUTS	74	79	44	47	60%	
NURSERY PRODS	67	84	47	54	70%	65%
BEER, HOPS, OTHER	58	52	33	30	57%	58%
GRAPE WINE	131	169	9	8	7%	4%
TOTAL	1,654	1,819	1,087	1,161	66%	64%

1/ CONVERTED FROM CANADIAN DOLLARS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
1983: US$=C$ 1.2346, 1984: US$=C$ 1.2951
2/ EXCLUDES BANANAS AND PLANTAINS 3/ EXCLUDES DRY PULSES
SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, 1984
(QTY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN US$ 000 EQUIVALENT) 1/

COMMODITY	TOTAL IMPORTS QTY	TOTAL IMPORTS VAL	FROM US QTY	FROM US VAL	US SHARE OF QTY
Apples & Crabapple	98,844	50,677	64,849	29,105	66%
Apricots	1,439	1,466	1,399	1,379	97%
Blueberries	3,815	4,601	3,806	4,567	100%
Cantaloupes	58,669	24,358	51,822	20,402	88%
Cherries	7,235	9,879	7,162	9,738	99%
Cranberries	2,675	3,154	2,675	3,153	100%
Grapefruit	72,122	22,140	70,745	21,733	98%
Grapes	157,914	126,913	129,394	93,079	82%
Lemons	22,380	9,765	20,113	8,958	90%
Melons, other	87,570	16,773	79,113	14,756	90%
Nectarines	26,246	18,570	24,248	16,258	92%
Oranges, tang	272,776	118,724	198,354	82,716	73%
Peaches	23,174	13,661	22,813	13,159	98%
Pears	36,585	18,565	27,558	12,850	75%
Pineapples	12,014	4,834	7,212	3,381	60%
Plums	31,597	18,484	30,399	16,861	96%
Strawberries	22,869	24,377	22,621	23,889	99%
Other	34,720	32,126	26,217	22,681	76%
TOTAL	972,644	519,069	790,500	398,665	81%
Artichoke	2,107	1,676	1,954	1,491	93%
Asparagus	8,239	11,211	8,035	10,720	98%
Beans, green	8,685	7,845	7,940	7,189	91%
Broccoli	43,570	21,408	43,528	21,381	100%
Brussel Spr.	4,062	2,709	3,641	2,406	90%
Cabbage	36,984	13,065	34,372	11,318	93%
Carrots	57,236	14,529	57,224	14,525	100%
Cauliflower	29,044	18,409	28,968	18,358	100%
Celery	80,586	30,356	80,578	30,349	100%
Corn	19,930	6,139	19,909	6,134	100%
Cucumbers	34,990	14,857	24,787	9,222	71%
Lettuce	211,966	58,214	211,749	58,051	100%
Mushrooms	3,005	5,573	2,969	5,478	99%
Onions, green	17,725	10,452	17,253	10,070	97%
Onions, other	55,180	17,218	50,162	15,149	91%
Peas, green	4,515	2,998	4,192	2,680	93%
Peppers	41,466	28,386	33,729	20,629	81%
Potatoes, other	146,031	35,300	146,016	35,290	100%
Potatoes, seed	9,851	1,554	9,851	1,554	100%
Radishes	10,725	5,125	10,703	5,113	100%
Spinach	9,606	4,517	9,562	4,501	100%
Sweet Potatoes	9,660	5,448	7,557	3,712	78%
Tomatoes	133,714	76,831	117,009	66,278	88%
Other	51,697	28,243	44,375	23,804	86%
TOTAL	1,030,574	422,065	976,063	385,402	95%

1/ CONVERTED FROM C$ BY 1984 AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE=1.2951
SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

[redacted] TOMATOES [redacted] TOMATO PASTE 1/: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY [redacted] DISTRIBUTION
IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons, Net Weight) 2/

COUNTRY [redacted] 3/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE								
Canned Tomatoes								
1982/83	3,900	39,800	56,800	100,500	1,000	94,600	4,900	100,500
1983/84	4,900	44,900	54,800	104,600	1,200	98,400	5,000	104,600
1984/85 Forecast	5,000	45,800	58,000	108,800	1,500	102,300	5,000	108,800
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	10,200	40,200	42,800	93,200	8,900	79,200	5,100	93,200
1983/84	5,100	49,100	41,500	95,700	3,500	87,100	5,100	95,700
1984/85 Forecast	5,100	50,100	49,200	104,400	3,500	95,800	5,100	104,400
GREECE								
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	100,000	210,000	0	310,000	218,000	23,000	69,000	310,000
1983/84	69,000	260,000	0	329,000	225,000	23,000	81,000	329,000
1984/85 Forecast	[redacted],000	263,000	[redacted]	344,000	225,000	31,000	88,000	344,000
ISRAEL								
Canned Tomatoes								
1982/83	9,000	27,000	0	36,000	22,950	7,650	5,400	36,000
1983/84	5,400	24,300	0	29,700	20,700	4,950	4,050	29,700
1984/85 Forecast	4,050	32,000	[redacted]	36,050	23,000	6,000	7,050	36,050
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	14,444	18,400	0	32,844	13,156	8,648	11,040	32,844
1983/84	11,040	15,640	0	26,680	3,680	8,280	14,720	26,680
1984/85 Forecast	14,720	14,000	[redacted]	28,720	7,000	8,000	13,720	28,720
ITALY								
Canned Tomatoes 4/								
1982/83	36,000	1,200,000	147	1,236,147	413,341	752,806	70,000	236,147
1983/84	70,000	1,436,000	0	1,506,000	510,000	796,000	200,000	506,000
1984/85 Forecast	200,000	[redacted],000	0	1,136,000	370,000	726,000	40,000	136,000
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	0	415,000	3,741	418,741	317,529	101,212	[redacted]	418,741
1983/84	0	566,187	7,000	573,187	370,000	133,187	70,000	573,187
1984/85 Forecast	70,000	380,000	0	450,000	310,000	120,000	20,000	450,000
PORTUGAL								
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	18,211	98,828	0	117,039	88,246	2,500	26,293	117,039
1983/84	26,293	118,860	0	145,153	115,000	3,000	27,153	145,153
1984/85 Forecast	27,153	126,000	0	153,153	125,000	3,000	25,153	153,153
SPAIN								
Canned Tomatoes								
1982/83	5,000	191,000	100	196,100	86,260	106,340	3,500	196,100
1983/84	3,500	238,000	400	241,900	57,880	123,000	61,020	241,900
1984/85 Forecast	61,020	225,000	100	286,120	75,000	125,000	86,120	286,120
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	3,000	74,500	1,230	78,730	47,670	28,060	3,000	78,730
1983/84	3,000	91,200	300	94,500	50,480	30,020	14,000	94,500
1984/85 Forecast	14,000	84,800	100	98,900	50,000	30,500	18,400	98,900
TURKEY								
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	0	90,000	0	90,000	56,000	34,000	0	90,000
1983/84	0	105,000	0	105,000	70,000	35,000	0	105,000
1984/85 Forecast	0	120,000	[redacted]	120,000	83,000	37,000	0	120,000
TOTAL								
Canned Tomato								
1982/83	53,900	1,457,800	57,047	1,568,747	523,551	961,396	83,800	1,568,747
1983/84	83,800	743,200	55,200	1,882,200	589,780	1,022,350	270,070	1,882,200
1984/85 Forecast	270,070	1,238,800	58,100	1,569,970	469,500	959,300	138,170	1,566,970
Tomato Paste								
1982/83	145,855	946,928	47,771	1,140,554	749,501	276,620	114,433	1,140,554
1983/84	114,433	1,205,987	48,800	1,369,220	837,660	319,587	211,973	1,369,220
1984/85 Forecast	211,973	1,037,900	49,300	1,299,173	803,500	325,300	170,373	1,299,173

NOTE: [redacted] data are being reviewed and [redacted] subject [redacted] revision.

1/ 28-30 percent solids. 2/ One metric ton of canned tomatoes is equivalent to 91.859 cases of 24/303's. 3/ Marketing years beginning June in Greece, July in Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, and August in France. Israel is on [redacted] calendar year basis. 4/ Does not include crushed tomatoes.

U.S. EXPORTS OF CANNED PEACHES
1983/84 AND 1984/85 CROP YEARS
(Metric Tons, Net Weight) 1/

DESTINATION	QUANTITY 1983/84	QUANTITY 1984/85	VALUE 1983/84	VALUE 1984/85
CANADA	5,621	4,910	4,545,766	4,789,822
JAPAN	4,550	2,318	3,911,495	2,054,823
PANAMA	397	659	339,154	555,958
CHINA (TAIWAN)	763	610	488,058	393,707
SINGAPORE	362	380	282,718	330,971
HONG KONG	381	365	360,174	355,987
TRUST TERR PAC IS	150	289	119,429	251,558
SAUDI ARABIA	942	282	786,197	262,703
FINLAND	54	204	59,500	194,976
MALAYSIA	100	177	89,653	151,532
SWEDEN	420	173	310,137	124,309
KUWAIT	177	134	155,017	116,306
NORWAY	47	116	56,993	93,673
INDONESIA	29	101	27,884	96,920
NETHERLANDS	136	72	117,522	92,247
BERMUDA	59	65	57,011	71,324
PHILIPPINES	119	50	101,209	40,029
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	51	49	43,670	45,672
COSTA RICA	63	45	59,955	46,725
OMAN	18	44	13,609	39,351
ITALY	0	38	0	23,178
AUSTRIA	19	25	14,103	27,982
BAHRAIN	14	24	13,130	22,233
MEXICO	6	21	4,875	16,344
PERU	66	21	62,428	19,438
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	49	20	45,596	22,030
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	23	19	21,675	18,670
NETHERLANDS ANTILLE	22	19	19,677	19,926
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	36	19	34,886	18,771
EL SALVADOR	19	17	20,217	17,275
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	29	17	25,746	13,900
SWITZERLAND	8	17	7,745	17,874
DENMARK	72	15	46,780	18,350
SPAIN	0	15	0	10,125
QATAR	9	14	8,073	11,588
COLOMBIA	193	11	145,664	11,539
BAHAMAS	19	9	20,144	8,253
LEBANON	25	8	20,191	6,313
THAILAND	3	8	2,250	6,350
EGYPT	50	8	16,060	8,610
BARBADOS	13	7	12,624	7,842
UNITED KINGDOM	13	6	12,330	6,300
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS	6	5	5,460	5,008
JORDAN	14	5	12,468	4,550
GUATEMALA	0	4	0	5,334
BRUNEI	12	4	8,817	3,180
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	17	3	17,633	4,584
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	686	3	423,028	2,590
HONDURAS	1	2	711	1,535
BELIZE	0	1	0	1,613
HAITI	4	1	4,877	1,374
GREECE	1	1	1,318	1,050
NICARAGUA	1	0	860	0
ECUADOR	5	0	5,105	0
ICELAND	1	0	945	0
ISRAEL	12	0	10,226	0
CHINA (MAINLAND)	10	0	8,000	0
LIBERIA	1	0	548	0
TOTAL WORLD	15,896	11,431	12,979,341	10,462,302

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.9911 standard cases of 24/2 1/2 cans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF CANNED MIXED FRUIT
1983/84 AND 1984/85 CROP YEARS
(Metric Tons, Net Weight) 1/

DESTINATION	QUANTITY 1983/84	QUANTITY 1984/85	VALUE 1983/84	VALUE 1984/85
CANADA	6,608	7,853	5,917,144	7,448,217
JAPAN	2,286	2,125	2,093,974	2,287,326
HONG KONG	2,234	1,560	2,039,006	1,586,067
PANAMA	886	1,178	871,002	1,221,819
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	490	867	449,099	773,318
SAUDI ARABIA	1,857	767	2,005,864	775,583
SWEDEN	658	756	560,816	589,687
SINGAPORE	1,078	649	1,042,026	626,761
BERMUDA	286	614	270,434	727,221
EGYPT	524	533	543,563	482,972
NORWAY	182	505	180,557	476,739
MALAYSIA	326	485	317,458	248,140
TRUST TERR PAC IS	335	330	304,765	351,106
INDONESIA	130	287	120,787	308,060
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	387	242	456,530	253,044
NETHERLANDS ANTILLE	235	202	219,038	217,109
MEXICO	20	178	22,156	203,765
CHINA (TAIWAN)	564	163	472,695	123,603
FINLAND	88	155	108,047	178,923
KUWAIT	215	154	238,298	170,394
ITALY	29	147	39,160	125,378
NETHERLANDS	564	145	572,728	157,776
UNITED ARAB EMIRATE	184	130	205,710	154,899
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	126	94	135,687	105,746
COLOMBIA	130	92	144,877	142,160
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS	150	84	137,994	91,624
BARBADOS	115	82	160,016	95,032
LEBANON	410	74	457,718	76,910
BAHRAIN	23	56	24,007	58,661
BAHAMAS	83	47	82,190	55,471
QATAR	34	47	34,864	55,107
VENEZUELA	8	46	8,992	113,482
EL SALVADOR	34	45	50,049	59,161
AUSTRIA	12	34	11,519	43,497
PHILIPPINES	634	33	658,899	29,791
THAILAND	6	29	5,750	33,867
SURINAM	0	27	0	57,480
CAYMAN ISLANDS	17	25	3,753	10,006
SWITZERLAND	129	21	146,521	21,282
HONDURAS	32	20	42,247	22,985
OMAN	28	18	42,249	22,471
LIBERIA	3	18	2,775	12,824
JAMAICA	32	17	63,297	17,178
UNITED KINGDOM	99	16	92,007	23,004
INDIA	0	16	0	12,696
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50	15	90,321	19,250
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	63	15	86,611	14,108
HAITI	99	14	72,684	16,954
GUATEMALA	5	12	9,815	14,676
PERU	45	12	48,028	13,724
BRUNEI	28	11	23,867	10,202
JORDAN	37	10	37,083	11,397
ISRAEL	50	9	71,301	20,000
ECUADOR	0	6	0	5,000
FED. REP OF GERMANY	141	6	191,121	7,552
COSTA RICA	6	5	8,112	7,188
GUINEA	0	5	0	4,077
TUNISIA	0	4	0	3,461
WESTERN AFRICA, NEC	0	4	0	2,855
BELIZE	8	3	9,398	4,518
DENMARK	30	3	34,964	3,610
NEW ZEALAND	14	3	31,352	5,962
FRENCH WEST INDIES	0	2	0	3,873
FRANCE	0	1	0	3,500
CYPRUS	0	1	0	923
PAC ISL(INC CAR&MAR	0	1	0	1,420
SOMALIA	0	1	0	522
NICARAGUA	1	0	1,377	0
TURKS & CAICOS ISLS	1	0	506	0
GUYANA	34	0	64,058	0
CHILE	1	0	1,673	0
ICELAND	6	0	5,688	0
CHINA (MAINLAND)	4	0	3,200	0
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	735	2,640
SOUTH AFRICA REP	3	0	7,275	0
TOTAL WORLD	22,897	21,114	22,155,437	20,825,754

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.9911 standard cases of 24/2 1/2 cans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: SUPPLY AND IMPORTS OF CANNED FRUIT
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT, JUNE-MAY CROP YEAR)

COMMODITY	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
PEACHES (INCLUDING FREESTONES)			
BEGINNING STOCKS	168,643	117,042	28,372
PRODUCTION	379,600	232,961	397,766
TOTAL IMPORTS	321	23,785	25,266
SPAIN	1	8,724	8,088
SOUTH AFRICA	0	7,912	7,817
CHILE	0	1,085	3,564
ARGENTINA	0	1,956	2,586
GREECE	0	3,377	2,074
OTHER	320	731	1,137
TOTAL SUPPLY	548,564	373,788	451,404
EXPORTS	35,972	15,896	11,431
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	395,576	329,543	349,973
ENDING STOCKS	117,042	28,372	90,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	548,564	373,788	451,404
MIXTURES			
BEGINNING STOCKS	135,150	78,057	45,131
PRODUCTION	227,046	195,097	228,143
TOTAL IMPORTS 1/	351	3,261	10,748
ITALY	4	709	5,303
SOUTH AFRICA	0	1,351	2,833
CHILE	0	74	622
ARGENTINA	0	592	475
SPAIN	0	251	472
OTHER	347	284	1,043
TOTAL SUPPLY	362,547	276,415	284,022
EXPORTS	38,587	22,897	21,114
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	245,903	208,387	213,042
ENDING STOCKS	78,057	45,131	49,866
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	362,547	276,415	284,022
PEARS			
BEGINNING STOCKS	106,183	67,910	31,904
PRODUCTION	158,988	132,759	153,167
TOTAL IMPORTS	50	920	6,148
SPAIN	0	104	2,673
SOUTH AFRICA	0	149	1,389
AUSTRALIA	0	78	700
ITALY	1	0	650
CANADA	0	563	88
OTHER	49	26	648
TOTAL SUPPLY	265,221	201,589	191,219
EXPORTS	2,341	1,265	1,126
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	194,970	168,420	156,516
ENDING STOCKS	67,910	31,904	33,578
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	265,221	201,589	191,219

1/ IMPORTS OF FRUIT MIXTURES EXCLUDE CHILLED CITRUS SALAD FROM MEXICO

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.........(JUL)	11,490	10,743	222,360	209,835	222,360
CANADA............	3,113	3,721	38,855	30,861	38,855
EC-TEN............	948	388	14,821	8,943	14,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	512	367	10,298	7,844	10,298
IRELAND..........	141	21	2,248	654	2,248
NETHERLANDS......	295	-	2,165	445	2,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	81	92	11,421	9,166	11,421
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,269	5,334	91,022	97,249	91,022
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,280	1,108	37,838	35,642	37,838
HONG KONG........	2,295	1,814	23,500	29,720	23,500
MALAYSIA.........	899	1,422	10,678	12,526	10,678
SINGAPORE........	517	757	10,328	12,808	10,328
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,679	548	48,008	47,747	48,008
SAUDI ARABIA.....	304	-	27,764	28,384	27,764
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1,355	548	15,581	15,547	15,581
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	164	447	12,449	11,195	12,449
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	213	203	5,514	4,528	5,514
OTHER............	22	10	270	144	270
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	2,103	770	9,500	5,391	12,847
CANADA............	230	162	2,201	1,765	2,814
EC-TEN............	1,475	436	5,468	1,380	7,152
FRANCE...........	1,277	317	4,470	880	5,507
UNITED KINGDOM...	150	86	781	423	1,339
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	60	21	237	110	287
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	312	120	1,501	1,876	2,098
JAPAN............	312	116	1,495	1,807	2,092
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	2	3	2
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	22	31	66	254	465
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	-	25	2	28
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,725	1,842	9,528	7,482	13,499
CANADA............	1,651	1,795	8,705	7,246	10,581
EC-TEN............	1	-	423	62	574
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	128	45	193
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	43	202	108	1,990
JAPAN............	49	23	125	55	1,890
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	1	49	15	89
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	-	-	1	3
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	3	15	7	64
OTHER............	3	-	5	-	5
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	1,654	2,563	1,784	3,590	7,420
CANADA............	954	1,663	1,044	2,074	4,105
EC-TEN............	111	29	114	110	436
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	34	-	34	16	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	548	865	584	1,381	2,808
JAPAN............	-	441	-	441	1,490
HONG KONG........	515	344	550	818	1,168
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	-	2	6	14
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	2	3	3	14
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	-	2	0	10
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	17,424	9,515	237,319	181,036	262,023
CANADA............	2,686	2,134	36,453	33,041	41,299
EC-TEN............	1,909	95	66,307	51,183	67,072
FRANCE...........	1,187	17	40,266	31,735	40,311
NETHERLANDS......	558	17	18,772	13,750	19,414
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	206	15	2,632	1,294	2,716
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12,556	7,047	131,653	92,685	150,587
JAPAN............	12,225	6,879	128,425	89,734	146,976
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	17	47	36	47
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	46	205	136	2,746	199
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	2	45	52	56
OTHER............	-	-	46	-	46
LEMONS.........(AUG)	14,515	13,544	140,232	143,012	152,961
EC-TEN............	53	471	7,225	10,328	7,339
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	44	95	1,533	822	1,628
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,798	11,689	117,396	119,790	129,394
JAPAN............	13,294	10,568	108,241	109,399	119,932
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	13	1,901	670	1,905
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	3	272	27	277
OTHER............	-	-	0	-	0
LIMES..........(APR)	133	184	575	591	2,214
CANADA............	89	162	478	562	1,852
EC-TEN............	19	-	32	-	217
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	-	5	-	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	-	36	-	46
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	-	2	-	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	22	22	28	40
ORANGES........(NOV)	37,386	40,916	305,276	299,213	367,628
CANADA............	7,257	8,687	117,648	102,800	130,269
EC-TEN............	-	1,679	624	6,646	809
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	129	59	293	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29,956	30,240	184,588	188,578	233,583
HONG KONG........	8,577	7,205	75,749	69,644	101,260
JAPAN............	17,870	20,091	68,073	83,093	83,468
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	16	1,262	33	1,264
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	39	129	132	594	464
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	128	36	955	269	1,151
OTHER............	5	-	7	-	23
GRAPES.........(JUN)	4,463	4,638	4,463	4,638	106,273
CANADA............	3,791	3,967	3,791	3,967	80,784
EC-TEN............	226	55	226	55	359
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	15	-	15	282
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	377	522	377	522	19,082
HONG KONG........	115	203	115	203	8,844
SINGAPORE........	204	165	204	165	3,628
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	-	-	2,749
JAPAN............	7	-	7	-	1,939
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	4	9	4	699
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	46	13	46	3,733
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	41	29	41	29	1,329
OTHER............	5	-	5	-	6
PEARS..........(JUL)	1,903	645	34,334	27,180	34,334
CANADA............	1,604	471	17,843	14,300	17,843
EC-TEN............	50	-	1,380	201	1,380
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	-	3,430	2,524	3,430
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	-	477	295	477
MID. EAST & N. AFR	159	115	7,881	6,289	7,881
SAUDI ARABIA.....	20	-	4,902	3,109	4,902
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	133	115	2,316	2,337	2,316
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	63	56	2,685	3,151	2,685
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	3	636	418	636
OTHER............	-	-	3	-	3
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	4,869	3,047	6,417	3,756	26,659
CANADA............	3,435	2,495	4,731	3,030	16,756
EC-TEN............	204	50	217	59	496
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	56	-	61	2	243
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,125	437	1,271	521	8,274
HONG KONG........	721	284	758	311	5,441
SINGAPORE........	235	74	322	74	1,465
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	21	12	21	55
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	35	25	73	98	626
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	20	51	25	209
OTHER............	-	-	1	-	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	12	23	3,821	5,163	3,871
CANADA............	6	22	703	763	751
EC-TEN............	-	-	618	1,580	618
NETHERLANDS......	-	-	417	1,038	417
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	109	309	109
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	-	92	146	92
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	478	482	478
AUSTRIA..........	-	-	258	251	258
SWEDEN...........	-	-	176	110	176
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	-	1,977	2,312	1,979
JAPAN............	6	-	1,803	1,855	1,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	14	25	14
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	1	8	1	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	17	-	17
OTHER............	-	-	6	-	6
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	54	25	54	25	509
EC-TEN............	15	-	15	-	71
NETHERLANDS......	-	-	-	-	47
ITALY............	15	-	15	-	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	3	3	3	80
FINLAND..........	-	-	-	-	42
NORWAY...........	2	3	2	3	17
SPAIN............	-	-	-	-	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	7	7	7	118
JAPAN............	-	6	-	6	33
INDONESIA........	-	-	-	-	25
HONG KONG........	6	-	6	-	25
SINGAPORE........	-	-	-	-	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	-	11	-	137
SAUDI ARABIA.....	9	-	9	-	103
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	-	-	-	48
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	4	2	4	16
OTHER............	-	-	-	-	1
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	165	182	1,626	1,872	1,626
EC-TEN............	15	1	69	34	69
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	1	30	61	30
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	103	128	1,092	1,138	1,092
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	53	18	428	360	428
HONG KONG........	3	54	280	312	280
SINGAPORE........	36	12	163	152	163
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	16	111	76	111
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	12	19	96	272	96
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	20	-	88	75	88
OTHER............	-	-	4	2	4
CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	162	153	2,107	1,988	2,107
CANADA............	19	19	620	240	620
EC-TEN............	-	5	80	45	80
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	5	18	98	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	134	102	1,227	1,453	1,227
JAPAN............	58	33	731	653	731
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	47	40	298	563	298

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	-	25	27	25
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	-	39	4	39
OTHER.............	-	-	-	-	8
PEACHES........(JUN)	640	916	640	916	11,431
CANADA............	372	475	372	476	4,910
EC-TEN............	25	80	25	80	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	30	58	30	58	550
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	107	110	107	110	4,340
JAPAN............	-	45	-	45	2,318
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	79	-	79	-	610
MID. EAST & N. AFR	59	35	59	35	569
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	35	157	35	157	781
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	-	11	-	129
PEARS..........(JUN)	74	47	74	47	1,126
EC-TEN............	15	11	15	11	74
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	1	-	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	14	7	14	349
T TER PACIFIC IS.	-	-	-	-	157
INDONESIA.........	-	-	-	-	60
JAPAN............	1	9	1	9	43
MID. EAST & N. AFR	37	19	37	19	269
SAUDI ARABIA.....	29	19	29	19	156
EGYPT............	-	-	-	-	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	1	4	1	137
PANAMA...........	4	1	4	1	52
VENEZUELA........	-	-	-	-	31
MEXICO...........	-	-	-	-	27
COSTA RICA.......	-	-	-	-	23
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	2	9	2	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	-	-	-	-	113
BERMUDA..........	3	-	3	-	27
LW & WW ISLANDS..	3	2	3	2	20
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	945	870	945	870	9,433
CANADA............	702	638	702	638	6,014
EC-TEN............	108	93	108	93	1,570
NETHERLANDS......	28	28	28	28	608
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	28	-	28	435
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	5	5	5	199
ITALY............	74	-	74	-	196
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	41	-	41	384
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	61	24	61	507
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	21	-	21	582
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	-	9	-	74
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	16	17	16	17	215
OTHER.............	87	-	87	-	87
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,439	1,237	1,439	1,237	21,114
CANADA............	659	354	659	354	7,853
EC-TEN............	151	74	151	74	334
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	82	10	82	10	1,471
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	249	425	249	425	6,639
JAPAN............	92	46	92	46	2,125
HONG KONG........	40	244	40	244	1,560
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	38	75	38	75	867
MID. EAST & N. AFR	172	55	172	55	1,804
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	50	207	50	207	1,624
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	59	113	59	113	1,346
OTHER.............	16	-	16	-	44
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	3,180	4,263	46,432	55,470	50,095
EC-TEN............	1,494	1,532	11,060	15,867	12,062
UNITED KINGDOM...	714	754	3,065	5,462	3,462
GERMANY, FED. REP	214	385	2,712	3,879	2,899
DENMARK..........	224	220	1,793	2,116	2,005
NETHERLANDS......	225	121	1,830	2,721	1,931
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	117	52	1,149	1,214	1,225
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	475	537	7,116	7,253	7,705
SWEDEN...........	166	304	3,285	3,598	3,604
FINLAND..........	85	51	1,756	1,395	1,881
NORWAY...........	174	127	1,325	1,672	1,424
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	951	1,823	21,342	24,109	22,978
JAPAN............	423	1,080	13,013	16,267	14,095
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	167	231	2,442	1,777	2,481
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	57	864	2,581	899
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	17	40	1,596	1,895	1,641
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	19	479	315	506
OTHER.............	-	-	10	409	20
PRUNES........(AUG)	2,809	3,131	49,518	43,677	52,724
EC-TEN............	915	1,564	22,758	18,653	23,620
ITALY............	120	572	5,797	6,356	5,903
GERMANY, FED. REP	285	557	4,981	4,497	5,303
FRANCE...........	40	80	4,539	1,516	4,639
UNITED KINGDOM...	257	168	3,097	2,975	3,167
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	609	582	9,753	7,563	10,821
SWEDEN...........	270	316	2,480	2,047	2,893
SPAIN............	2	0	2,518	1,535	2,661
FINLAND..........	118	123	2,276	1,885	2,617
NORWAY...........	160	39	1,531	1,124	1,624
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	867	636	11,821	9,858	12,769
JAPAN............	618	543	8,693	7,351	9,537

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	31	540	3,651	548
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	78	74	1,384	1,280	1,410
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	17	550	338	569
OTHER.............	104	-	117	207	222
FRUIT JUICE(1000 GAL SINGLE STR. EQUIV.)					
GRPFRT, SS....(NOV)	172	143	1,267	968	1,756
CANADA............	6	17	191	185	264
EC-TEN............	120	72	511	250	636
ITALY............	84	1	309	18	316
FRANCE...........	36	71	183	223	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	12	-	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	33	241	240	385
JAPAN............	1	19	147	110	234
HONG KONG........	12	4	50	34	77
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	15	236	247	327
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1	-	105	89	155
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	11	5	78	120	99
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	3	2	4
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	6	73	43	128
OTHER.............	-	-	-	1	-
ORANGE, SS....(NOV)	513	732	3,978	4,532	5,356
CANADA............	32	199	529	635	808
EC-TEN............	165	82	1,270	785	1,517
FRANCE...........	159	77	1,142	763	1,358
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	-	99	5	102
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	102	92	521	472	725
JAPAN............	22	4	134	125	216
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	21	-	110	19	150
HONG KONG........	13	6	90	53	122
INDONESIA........	37	76	82	206	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	138	330	1,057	2,348	1,424
SAUDI ARABIA.....	42	310	408	2,029	656
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	86	4	470	201	527
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	16	3	68	31	93
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	60	27	425	247	673
NETHL. ANTILLES..	22	8	183	61	236
LW & WW ISLANDS..	19	12	86	51	137
BAHAMAS..........	7	0	65	31	90
BERMUDA..........	10	-	48	44	75
OTHER.............	-	-	9	8	14
GRPFRT, FC....(NOV)	1,610	993	7,306	8,469	12,259
CANADA............	389	398	2,149	2,324	3,427
EC-TEN............	394	55	2,018	1,211	3,607
GERMANY, FED. REP	219	4	856	900	1,851
UNITED KINGDOM...	165	32	751	178	1,057
NETHERLANDS......	5	17	362	118	586
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	34	34	459	192	561
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	472	382	1,970	4,283	3,549
JAPAN............	469	337	1,881	4,176	3,415
MID. EAST & N. AFR	269	124	527	405	847
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	46	1	162	44	225
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	-	19	10	41
OTHER.............	-	-	1	-	1
ORANGE, FC....(NOV)	5,523	3,996	45,759	33,683	65,716
CANADA............	1,901	1,906	20,539	15,890	30,123
EC-TEN............	1,262	409	9,938	4,609	13,603
NETHERLANDS......	271	118	4,244	1,293	4,603
GERMANY, FED. REP	574	157	2,639	947	3,874
UNITED KINGDOM...	310	67	1,339	928	2,692
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	404	382	2,869	2,122	3,694
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	830	584	7,164	5,365	9,781
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	281	240	1,563	1,254	2,050
AUSTRALIA........	89	-	1,527	-	1,853
NEW ZEALAND......	82	-	628	751	1,221
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	25	147	782	721	1,157
HONG KONG........	142	57	722	750	1,095
MID. EAST & N. AFR	161	442	1,302	1,680	1,978
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	863	225	2,666	3,372	4,898
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	102	48	1,280	647	1,639
GRPFRT, CNF...(NOV)	51	122	1,137	819	2,372
CANADA............	3	27	557	375	1,677
EC-TEN............	-	-	48	53	57
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	-	5	5	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	90	329	208	379
JAPAN............	8	-	250	26	250
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	8	-	58	9	85
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	2	64	90	86
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	2	18	7	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	1	108	75	136
OTHER.............	-	-	7	6	9
ORANGE, CNF...(NOV)	596	192	2,973	2,422	4,324
CANADA............	51	1	237	95	505
EC-TEN............	237	43	797	376	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	51	22	335	109	450
IRELAND..........	-	-	126	37	162
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	146	-	156	4	156
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41	11	195	127	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	247	115	1,213	1,411	1,767
MALAYSIA.........	31	50	270	385	448

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
SINGAPORE.........	93	4	317	282	373
JAPAN.............	7	-	119	200	198
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	217	123	294
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	-	36	35	82
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	22	258	220	323
OTHER.............	14	-	20	35	20
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	2,291	1,559	9,526	8,472	9,690
CANADA............	2,193	1,465	7,389	6,785	7,505
EC-TEN............	56	32	281	266	295
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	9	108	83	116
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	53	1,693	1,056	1,714
JAPAN.............	-	-	1,605	904	1,621
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	0	-	0
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	14	-	45	278	47
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	10	3	12
OTHER.............	-	-	-	-	1
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	16,051	13,088	140,044	110,803	161,329
CANADA............	13,449	10,912	120,562	97,421	133,247
EC-TEN............	93	-	3,798	3,024	3,813
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	2,354	465	2,354
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,243	1,937	10,265	7,609	17,716
HONG KONG.........	2,219	1,910	9,957	7,451	17,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	3	18	25	23
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	58	12	248	160	414
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	207	221	2,797	2,089	3,760
OTHER.............	-	-	4	9	4
ONION.........(OCT)	5,790	3,799	71,299	86,497	97,278
CANADA............	5,343	3,651	44,509	28,684	53,303
EC-TEN............	201	-	2,694	1,232	2,721
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	11	19,949	54,499	34,272
JAPAN.............	-	-	14,973	43,436	27,056
HONG KONG.........	-	11	2,431	3,967	3,855
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	2	-	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	7	2,492	1,214	4,530
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	199	65	1,459	632	2,148
OTHER.............	27	63	194	236	296
POTATOES,ALL..(OCT)	11,885	11,171	46,837	40,079	68,353
CANADA............	11,242	11,004	39,164	36,274	59,685
EC-TEN............	-	-	37	152	37
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	67	3	67
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	9	596	329	702
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	49	166	582	182
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	515	93	4,297	1,949	4,837
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	88	17	2,509	790	2,841
OTHER.............	1	-	-	-	1
TOMATOES......(OCT)	7,556	8,636	57,939	51,789	74,229
CANADA............	7,445	8,359	56,566	50,730	71,746
EC-TEN............	-	-	75	20	76
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	11	19	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	247	157	285	676
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	4	4	71	152	347
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	77	25	1,053	567	1,360
OTHER.............	2	-	5	15	13
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	3,276	5,987	57,942	53,514	62,007
EC-TEN............	1,515	3,092	25,129	23,770	27,135
UNITED KINGDOM....	704	983	8,624	9,093	9,568
GERMANY, FED. REP	181	1,238	8,203	8,945	8,261
FRANCE............	538	571	6,416	4,611	7,354
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	297	912	5,585	6,717	5,965
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,317	1,693	24,594	20,766	26,002
JAPAN.............	748	1,026	17,843	13,739	18,876
HONG KONG.........	116	261	2,598	2,442	2,654
MID. EAST & N. AFR	49	47	721	716	825
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	74	161	467	1,003	513
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	36	427	417	537
OTHER.............	-	-	90	6	90
TOM.,PST&PULP.(JUL)	188	111	3,412	2,754	3,412
CANADA............	52	71	961	1,051	961
EC-TEN............	4	-	128	33	128
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	43	4	43
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	96	31	1,538	1,174	1,538
JAPAN.............	16	24	744	599	744
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	25	-	373	295	373
HONG KONG.........	47	2	227	42	227
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	4	394	117	394
SAUDI ARABIA......	-	-	260	90	260
OMAN..............	-	-	68	1	68
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	3	45	140	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	33	1	283	226	283
OTHER.............	-	-	20	9	20
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	484	537	6,305	5,595	6,305
CANADA............	368	417	4,649	4,190	4,649
EC-TEN............	-	17	6	23	6
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	302	136	302
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	93	639	824	639
JAPAN.............	18	1	230	265	230
HONG KONG.........	1	-	139	155	139
INDONESIA.........	-	-	109	40	109
SINGAPORE.........	-	5	92	57	92
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	5	382	222	382
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	-	20	6	20
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	72	6	299	188	299
OTHER.............	-	-	8	6	8
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	2,997	3,961	37,321	33,485	37,321
EC-TEN............	517	318	3,921	4,274	3,921
UNITED KINGDOM....	347	302	3,441	3,527	3,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	643	521	643
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,114	3,394	30,745	26,249	30,745
JAPAN.............	2,002	2,994	25,632	20,185	25,632
AUSTRALIA.........	74	267	4,804	5,490	4,804
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	17	141	166	141
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-	-	264	208	264
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	5	155	76	155
FR. FRIES,FRZ.(JUL)	4,143	6,612	54,158	56,044	54,158
EC-TEN............	122	-	1,009	243	1,009
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	43	17	1,038	35	1,038
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,751	6,366	48,526	54,028	48,526
JAPAN.............	3,215	5,256	40,155	46,035	40,155
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	26	792	528	792
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	12	1	36	158	36
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	186	34	2,461	722	2,461
OTHER.............	-	-	19	-	19
GARLIC,DRD/DEH(JAN)	296	110	1,612	1,127	3,619
CANADA............	30	45	318	339	680
EC-TEN............	74	31	593	407	1,096
GERMANY, FED. REP	46	14	200	127	420
UNITED KINGDOM....	16	16	158	165	304
FRANCE............	-	-	123	21	147
NETHERLANDS.......	-	-	42	54	113
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	6	124	67	211
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30	17	178	141	648
JAPAN.............	15	11	59	50	333
AUSTRALIA.........	14	5	102	81	290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	54	8	156	39	333
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	69	2	163	69	486
VENEZUELA.........	68	-	145	47	450
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	2	23	47	72
OTHER.............	17	-	57	18	93
ONIONS,DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,247	1,177	8,377	8,188	17,197
CANADA............	145	191	1,369	1,131	2,564
EC-TEN............	637	410	3,774	3,700	7,280
UNITED KINGDOM....	207	235	1,704	1,448	3,240
GERMANY, FED. REP	312	105	1,287	1,151	2,425
NETHERLANDS.......	92	6	423	743	852
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	116	203	1,166	1,291	2,232
SWITZERLAND.......	12	40	342	439	641
SWEDEN............	57	60	274	319	568
SPAIN.............	21	45	306	286	506
NORWAY............	22	19	132	130	271
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	233	321	1,622	1,868	4,162
JAPAN.............	163	235	1,035	962	2,567
AUSTRALIA.........	68	76	539	622	1,045
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	19	5	25	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	64	8	188	80	363
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	18	131	64	370
OTHER.............	43	7	124	30	215
POTATO,FLK&GRN(OCT)	988	983	15,579	9,869	18,404
EC-TEN............	18	18	3,599	302	3,818
UNITED KINGDOM....	18	18	1,265	98	1,306
FRANCE............	-	-	1,093	17	1,110
NETHERLANDS.......	-	-	534	76	635
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	-	525	115	630
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	868	893	10,261	8,607	12,502
JAPAN.............	757	832	9,425	8,025	11,548
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	78	35	96
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	27	18	260	184	306
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	4	16	8
OTHER.............	17	-	246	52	246
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	188	423	2,763	2,900	3,768
CANADA............	130	300	1,678	1,817	2,388
EC-TEN............	38	38	368	285	420
UNITED KINGDOM....	38	-	269	153	321
IRELAND...........	-	-	54	-	54
NETHERLANDS.......	-	38	43	132	43
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	18	77	21	79
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	34	463	402	573
JAPAN.............	-	27	211	320	283
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	148	-	148
AUSTRALIA.........	-	7	50	60	68
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	8	52	15	89
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	6	-	48	8	48
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	15	42	317	116

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	393	320	2,652	5,019	2,652
CANADA	.	40	301	240	301
EC-TEN	.	20	110	362	110
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	.	105	127	105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	.	475	292	475
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	280	76	280
JAPAN	15	.	161	155	161
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	31	112	924	112
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	21	27	167	448	167
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	3	15	3
OTHER	339	203	1,378	2,611	1,378
INDIA	339	203	1,378	2,611	1,378
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	89	30	1,224	421	1,765
CANADA	24	18	141	223	214
EC-TEN	.	.	419	129	842
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	117	6	270
ITALY	.	.	224	10	224
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	52	83	161
NETHERLANDS	.	.	16	25	161
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	557	1	573
SPAIN	.	.	537	.	537
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	.	24	2	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	24	6	30
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	55	12	57	49	76
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	7	1
OTHER	.	.	.	5	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	270	883	30,588	39,661	30,894
EC-TEN	84	1	19,700	24,395	19,827
GERMANY, FED. REP	29	.	8,929	9,017	9,019
NETHERLANDS	55	.	4,420	6,228	4,457
ITALY	.	.	3,938	4,139	3,938
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	54	38	6,847	9,287	6,847
SPAIN	54	38	5,907	7,808	5,907
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	84	83	678	637	771
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	546	423	546
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	646	782	2,215	782
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	15	50	15
OTHER	3	.	3	2	3
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	83	55	552	1,028	611
EC-TEN	2	43	92	579	116
FRANCE	.	.	46	59	49
ITALY	.	.	28	15	28
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	17	2	61	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	25	41	25
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	8	213	280	231
JAPAN	1	.	145	27	145
AUSTRALIA	12	.	49	83	67
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	51	9	53
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	28	45	41
OTHER	31	1	85	34	86
INDIA	20	.	50	15	50
REP SOUTH AFRICA.	11	1	35	18	36
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	3,566	8,418	57,828	107,308	57,828
EC-TEN	1,413	4,021	25,239	44,823	25,239
GERMANY, FED. REP	549	2,405	12,082	25,231	12,082
UNITED KINGDOM...	455	627	5,489	6,525	5,489
FRANCE	197	585	3,749	6,464	3,749
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	640	347	6,900	9,903	6,900
SWEDEN	219	35	2,609	3,389	2,609
SWITZERLAND	313	32	1,938	2,199	1,938
NORWAY	98	31	1,593	1,994	1,593
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	583	1,352	15,783	17,038	15,783
JAPAN	361	1,020	12,278	12,439	12,278
AUSTRALIA	138	143	1,958	2,663	1,958
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	230	5,027	9,455	5,027
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	20	20	509	475	509
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	1	111	23	111
OTHER	677	2,155	1,168	22,852	1,168
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	35	41	497	393	757
CANADA	21	35	378	213	502
EC-TEN	9	2	91	56	172
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	1	19	16	93
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	1	27	6	30
NETHERLANDS	.	.	28	6	30
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	5	12	77	38
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	12	24	39
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	2	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	0	20	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	213	206	4,733	5,454	5,016
CANADA	41	92	625	523	643
EC-TEN	36	13	1,223	1,659	1,310
NETHERLANDS	.	.	500	10	500
GERMANY, FED. REP	22	13	397	777	484
UNITED KINGDOM...	11	.	172	173	172
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	5	472	1,148	485
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	125	89	1,892	1,678	2,054

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
JAPAN	81	27	781	769	811
AUSTRALIA	44	43	729	761	800
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	18	338	137	398
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	322	169	323
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	.	84	255	85
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	95	13	96
OTHER	1	5	20	10	20
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	13	22	349	247	374
CANADA	12	3	97	65	119
EC-TEN	.	4	150	21	150
FRANCE	.	4	58	10	58
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	41	2	41
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	34	9	34
ITALY	.	.	18	.	18
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	12	22	123	22
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	70	4	72
ISRAEL	.	.	60	.	62
KUWAIT	.	.	10	.	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	3	1	34	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	0	1
OTHER	.	.	7	0	8
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	1,800	2,025	21,281	20,767	21,281
EC-TEN	1,238	1,437	13,311	12,983	13,311
GERMANY, FED. REP	660	719	7,021	6,280	7,021
UNITED KINGDOM...	370	330	2,781	2,484	2,781
FRANCE	39	255	2,436	2,723	2,436
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	183	168	1,733	1,826	1,733
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	266	361	4,096	3,996	4,096
JAPAN	214	256	2,995	2,954	2,995
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	901	427	901
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	.	35	51	35
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	30	23	30
OTHER	36	9	277	756	277
HOPS					
HOPS.........(SEP)	333	143	2,391	2,463	2,701
CANADA	116	.	724	658	776
EC-TEN	2	.	155	.	155
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	8	.	8
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	277	293	277
JAPAN	.	.	238	253	238
INDONESIA	.	.	37	.	37
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	215	130	1,163	1,296	1,407
BRAZIL	92	124	516	769	727
MEXICO	118	.	393	267	400
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	45	20	52
OTHER	.	13	19	196	26
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	75	115	2,348	2,211	2,431
EC-TEN	15	24	479	367	500
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	206	68	206
NETHERLANDS	15	10	130	193	130
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	14	75	40	91
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	15	3	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	11	85	141	104
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	15	75	1,473	1,494	1,504
COLOMBIA	.	.	722	175	722
MEXICO	.	19	420	781	420
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	24	4	25
OTHER	9	3	144	121	156
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	580	454	3,151	2,720	5,975
CANADA	326	270	1,556	1,210	2,862
EC-TEN	121	84	723	598	1,378
UNITED KINGDOM...	53	45	478	362	1,005
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	49	21	149	95	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	21	2	74	38	129
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	54	374	454	713
JAPAN	46	34	255	331	445
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	5	4	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	9	102	79	171
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	39	34	308	327	696
BAHAMAS	19	7	103	123	212
NETHL. ANTILLES..	3	16	57	76	120
LW & WW ISLANDS..	7	4	51	54	111
TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	.	.	15	.	74
OTHER	4	1	10	9	18
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	302	86	1,103	659	1,333
EC-TEN	21	55	374	358	438
UNITED KINGDOM...	18	53	263	327	299
NETHERLANDS	1	.	52	2	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	2	8	4	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	267	26	644	197	753
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	255	.	306	12	335
AUSTRALIA	0	0	194	2	196
JAPAN	11	19	77	77	108
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	1	58	75	89

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	11	0	45	56	80
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	.	1
OTHER............	1	.	4	2	4
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	190	71	1,676	1,224	2,227
EC-TEN...........	57	14	553	272	750
NETHERLANDS......	0	1	189	102	287
GERMANY, FED. REP	41	6	186	23	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	7	103	92	124
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	0	257	131	294
SWITZERLAND......	6	0	214	89	240
SPAIN............	2	.	34	32	39
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	28	312	429	506
JAPAN............	34	17	268	247	345
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	.	2	129	100
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	1	14
LAT. AMER..EX CARR	66	4	414	252	496
MEXICO...........	63	1	352	227	420
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	6	0	6
OTHER............	10	12	92	70	106
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	42	83	680	644	911
EC-TEN...........	19	46	387	300	500
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	21	183	127	236
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	10	78	55	103
NETHERLANDS......	2	7	48	39	62
FRANCE...........	1	4	43	34	50
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	0	10	5	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	5	118	153	158
JAPAN............	0	1	90	121	102
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	2	7	17	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	10	11	16

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	12	25	110	138	139
MEXICO...........	5	18	33	90	45
BRAZIL...........	0	2	21	17	26
ARGENTINA........	.	.	21	2	21
COLOMBIA.........	.	0	15	10	18
VENEZUELA........	5	3	13	9	17
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	0	1	1
OTHER............	5	3	18	15	30
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	15	27	282	256	377
EC-TEN...........	8	16	132	108	184
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	12	62	70	91
FRANCE...........	.	2	23	10	30
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	1	24	6	29
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	2	5	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	5	99	84	120
JAPAN............	2	2	71	61	81
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	3	21	14	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	0	1	0
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	3	33	33	42
MEXICO...........	2	2	23	24	26
BRAZIL...........	.	.	8	6	12
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	.	0	.
OTHER............	0	1	4	13	6

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	20,439	19,491	104,406	104,476	104,406
CANADA.........	4,213	2,885	44,235	32,219	44,235
CHILE..........	4,570	1,172	26,082	22,596	26,082
NEW ZEALAND....	6,578	11,338	15,003	21,934	15,003
REP SOUTH AFRIC	4,906	3,264	11,785	15,431	11,785
FRANCE.........	15	.	6,281	10,944	6,281
BANANAS.....(JAN)	191,048	232,404	1,380,822	1,551,124	2,577,206
COSTA RICA.....	50,598	39,967	335,772	291,552	585,065
HONDURAS.......	29,540	59,908	247,975	285,305	537,047
ECUADOR........	47,589	51,571	304,459	395,821	499,626
COLOMBIA.......	39,775	33,854	259,332	217,066	468,925
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	39	56	2,613	4,344	2,875
MEXICO.........	4	.	1,789	3,354	1,799
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	633	658	633
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	2	1	1,275	2,303	1,299
MEXICO.........	.	.	1,184	1,428	1,184
LEMONS......(AUG)	542	211	2,253	4,316	3,241
SPAIN..........	485	179	664	3,202	1,649
CHILE..........	.	.	1,209	890	1,209
LIMES.......(APR)	846	3,000	3,652	7,888	22,894
MEXICO.........	645	2,923	2,664	7,422	18,535
BAHAMAS........	163	.	656	131	3,652
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	.	9	17,300	6,770	17,433
MEXICO.........	.	.	15,374	5,846	15,479
ORANGES.....(NOV)	540	976	14,384	20,448	17,448
MEXICO.........	15	.	5,893	2,037	6,654
ISRAEL.........	32	.	5,707	3,444	5,748
DOMINICAN REPUB	245	736	700	3,736	2,066
GRAPES......(JUN)	19,524	12,623	19,524	12,623	200,734
CHILE..........	19,457	4,157	19,457	4,157	186,288
MANGOES.....(JAN)	4,673	5,129	14,348	15,672	37,087
MEXICO.........	3,705	3,854	7,589	8,367	28,578
HAITI..........	638	1,167	6,080	6,921	7,424
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	3,076	5,033	43,317	32,444	122,623
MEXICO.........	2,894	4,008	41,312	28,502	101,595
DOMINICAN REPUB	111	864	1,844	3,317	13,589
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	1,026	1,261	11,506	7,574	42,591
MEXICO.........	432	913	6,942	4,752	21,621
CHILE..........	294	.	1,461	207	6,300
GUATEMALA......	102	220	2,138	1,657	4,588
WATERMELONS.(APR)	22,157	17,808	91,508	62,862	128,907
MEXICO.........	22,154	17,674	91,434	61,650	127,325
PEARS.......(JUL)	1,484	1,170	12,421	18,157	12,421
CHILE..........	444	323	6,589	7,365	6,589
AUSTRALIA......	562	532	2,679	6,063	2,679
REP SOUTH AFRIC	476	24	1,998	2,518	1,998

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	6,624	6,709	34,420	31,900	60,970
HONDURAS.......	4,057	3,694	16,517	19,086	30,326
MEXICO.........	1,044	822	11,532	5,143	15,033
COSTA RICA.....	1,148	1,057	3,658	4,663	9,496
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	1,619	2,127	2,900	3,683	5,694
NEW ZEALAND....	1,611	2,086	2,830	3,624	5,616
CANNED FRUIT					
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,201	4,467	22,487	23,731	44,036
JAPAN..........	1,050	1,596	9,489	8,316	19,153
SPAIN..........	999	2,234	6,636	9,929	12,366
KOREA, REPUBLIC	633	150	2,145	2,433	5,367
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,154	5,755	39,891	37,691	57,731
SPAIN..........	3,715	5,267	34,913	33,161	50,467
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	302	657	1,735	2,786	2,500
GREECE.........	69	160	1,287	1,459	1,955
SPAIN..........	208	478	364	1,228	430
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	232	486	3,370	3,447	4,468
SPAIN..........	168	380	2,572	2,595	3,376
GREECE.........	44	36	447	545	581
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	15	61	1,694	259	1,810
SPAIN..........	.	5	1,495	6	1,496
GREECE.........	14	47	168	236	283
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	194	456	1,034	1,867	1,758
SPAIN..........	193	427	944	1,720	1,621
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,305	3,978	31,208	28,408	45,786
SPAIN..........	3,130	3,948	29,474	27,396	43,400
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	106	116	850	924	1,409
GREECE.........	72	73	686	617	1,068
SPAIN..........	15	30	63	215	143
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	2,619	4,147	2,619	4,147	25,289
SPAIN..........	140	201	140	201	8,088
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,510	1,039	1,510	1,039	7,817
CHILE..........	319	1,540	319	1,540	3,564
ARGENTINA......	564	246	564	246	2,586
PEARS.......(JUN)	159	3,390	159	3,390	6,148
SPAIN..........	.	40	.	40	2,673
REP SOUTH AFRIC	45	1,683	45	1,683	1,389
AUSTRALIA......	.	1,249	.	1,249	700
ITALY..........	.	286	.	286	650
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	13,764	30,838	90,100	134,580	189,648
PHILIPPINES....	4,390	16,587	45,731	72,186	93,094
THAILAND.......	6,965	11,797	31,432	45,649	69,977
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,193	3,902	1,193	3,902	18,357
MEXICO.........	527	577	527	577	7,609
ITALY..........	209	1,025	209	1,025	5,303
REP SOUTH AFRIC	363	990	363	990	2,833

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	516	370	6,087	6,522	6,087
TURKEY.........	497	350	5,629	6,109	5,629
DATES, W/PITS(SEP)	6	332	5,629	5,887	5,668
IRAN...........	.	.	4,234	4,544	4,234
PAKISTAN.......	.	198	743	882	744
DATES, PITTED(SEP)	379	17	4,864	8,397	4,879
IRAN...........	194	17	3,010	6,373	3,010
IRAQ...........	.	.	710	573	710
CHINA (MAINLAND	.	.	616	151	617
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	.	9	2,744	3,134	2,744
GREECE.........	.	.	2,217	2,478	2,217
TURKEY.........	.	.	487	565	487
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	42	.	2,554	680	2,692
MEXICO.........	36	.	1,884	.	1,884
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	274	328	372
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	364	91	5,069	3,168	5,491
SPAIN..........	261	18	2,952	2,070	3,207
TURKEY.........	69	.	887	325	996
GREECE.........	.	73	907	290	907
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	49,271	97,458	549,529	791,841	549,529
ARGENTINA......	18,665	20,585	137,143	195,642	137,143
GERMANY, FED. R	11,893	20,469	131,734	188,266	131,734
AUSTRIA........	2,612	6,895	52,849	90,409	52,849
SPAIN..........	2,806	7,869	47,769	62,840	47,769
REP SOUTH AFRIC	3,481	8,528	42,678	56,597	42,678
NETHERLANDS....	2,683	8,752	35,306	65,087	35,306
FCOJ........(DEC)	97,493	225,464	1,001,606	1,488,697	2,019,569
BRAZIL.........	89,152	221,695	945,781	1,448,702	1,930,713
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	362	3,182	10,260	11,989	17,318
PHILIPPINES....	245	3,028	8,623	11,596	15,239
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	9,976	17,799	60,055	101,257	125,473
PHILIPPINES....	3,315	5,774	33,311	42,277	62,227
THAILAND.......	5,203	7,431	17,408	34,417	42,394
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	464	321	2,066	2,259	4,850
CANADA.........	464	321	2,064	2,258	4,848
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	166	167	1,474	801	2,172
CANADA.........	116	18	1,013	153	1,321
NEW ZEALAND....	16	11	296	352	306
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	2,702	3,735	14,681	21,152	23,186
MEXICO.........	2,398	3,436	12,449	18,945	19,202
POLAND.........	267	212	1,149	1,728	2,538
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	214	142	10,899	11,289	11,383
MEXICO.........	55	10	9,557	9,913	9,653
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	353	303	63,754	14,213	65,641
MEXICO.........	12	.	47,063	7,061	47,082
CANADA.........	0	30	6,967	5,219	8,684
NETHERLANDS....	281	193	7,959	1,317	8,060
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	250	606	56,752	56,647	67,889
CANADA.........	97	385	52,153	51,760	62,571
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	15	12	3,540	3,348	6,502
CANADA.........	.	1	2,316	1,815	5,218
MEXICO.........	.	.	1,098	1,147	1,098
CELERY......(OCT)	2	112	1,705	2,973	3,481
CANADA.........	.	.	1,648	1,312	3,415
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	1,507	641	176,257	175,552	177,815
MEXICO.........	1,276	283	165,181	162,422	165,750
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	56	110	17,945	14,679	18,295
MEXICO.........	16	100	17,361	14,368	17,564
GARLIC......(OCT)	3,418	3,387	11,291	11,026	17,001
MEXICO.........	3,371	3,180	8,179	7,488	13,127
ARGENTINA......	.	105	2,140	1,457	2,140
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	110	105	7,260	10,386	14,197
CANADA.........	100	87	597	1,135	7,460
MEXICO.........	.	.	6,582	8,968	6,614
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	2,677	2,168	8,283	6,352	20,905
MEXICO.........	2,623	1,991	7,578	5,617	19,929
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	3,859	8,438	113,974	103,841	122,587
MEXICO.........	2,709	6,394	88,542	86,198	92,572
CANADA.........	271	1,794	15,192	13,098	18,625
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	1,701	3,006	85,999	95,874	97,986
MEXICO.........	1,196	2,049	81,368	89,020	91,264
POTATO, SEED.(OCT)	401	460	31,698	47,968	31,942
CANADA.........	390	460	31,578	47,897	31,619
POTATO, TABLE(OCT)	3,935	13,761	83,784	156,940	95,946
CANADA.........	3,898	13,056	83,213	156,055	93,943
SQUASH......(OCT)	1,092	886	57,568	53,102	59,590
MEXICO.........	917	780	55,894	51,086	57,546
TOMATOES....(OCT)	9,684	11,184	338,636	336,651	381,244
MEXICO.........	9,493	10,601	335,728	332,001	377,127
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	26	3	3,613	4,748	6,393
MEXICO.........	25	.	3,594	4,602	5,534
CHILE..........	.	.	11	61	690
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	441	650	6,977	6,384	7,756
SPAIN..........	424	650	6,823	6,303	7,576
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	5,692	5,381	81,412	42,813	81,412
MEXICO.........	2,869	888	24,144	5,545	24,144
PORTUGAL.......	1,000	1,292	23,016	11,979	23,016
ITALY..........	296	252	9,327	5,800	9,327
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	875	730	13,551	14,815	13,551
ISRAEL.........	468	366	9,128	6,263	9,128
SPAIN..........	269	15	1,773	2,344	1,773
TOMATOES....(JUL)	5,120	8,386	111,189	105,940	111,189
ITALY..........	1,557	3,875	37,726	46,357	37,726
SPAIN..........	1,327	2,499	34,872	32,811	34,872
ISRAEL.........	306	938	23,551	16,205	23,551
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,578	1,864	6,477	7,728	18,153
SPAIN..........	1,526	1,861	6,342	7,596	17,524
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	19	81	508	1,230	2,897
CHINA (TAIWAN).	17	36	32	92	2,086
MEXICO.........	.	1	410	1,019	513
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	7,843	6,044	68,848	64,511	68,848
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,944	2,045	25,052	24,926	25,052
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,420	1,285	20,229	17,539	20,229
HONG KONG......	1,184	1,161	9,421	8,621	9,421
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	365	584	6,524	8,221	8,296
CANADA.........	121	304	2,576	4,306	3,865
CHINA (TAIWAN).	230	227	2,598	2,044	2,976
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	959	1,935	23,673	30,991	27,376
MEXICO.........	697	1,711	20,788	26,486	23,652
GUATEMALA......	262	224	2,856	4,383	3,696
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	323	253	9,859	13,426	11,295
MEXICO.........	283	228	8,414	11,919	9,537
GUATEMALA......	20	7	1,390	1,123	1,694
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	821	1,382	9,381	9,038	9,381
DOMINICAN REPUB	151	696	4,182	4,520	4,182
GUATEMALA......	332	400	2,635	1,746	2,635
EL SALVADOR....	283	287	2,054	1,992	2,054
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,227	3,407	14,497	22,948	17,789
CANADA.........	2,209	3,331	14,440	22,654	17,732
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	75	61	437	512	965
JAPAN..........	27	31	109	262	422
CHILE..........	27	4	158	95	190
KOREA, REPUBLIC	9	7	69	35	131
CHINA (TAIWAN).	6	9	50	70	114
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,227	3,156	20,739	24,418	39,279
PHILIPPINES....	2,979	2,347	19,810	21,549	36,386
BRAZILS, UNSH(AUG)	1,763	440	3,967	5,456	6,365
BRAZIL.........	1,763	434	3,823	5,323	6,171
PISTACH, UNSH(AUG)	168	534	4,076	8,574	4,800
IRAN...........	139	519	3,808	8,442	4,533
BRAZILS, SHLD(AUG)	316	183	4,280	3,654	4,483
BRAZIL.........	264	149	2,931	2,406	3,091
PERU...........	50	33	832	907	875
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	2,229	4,511	39,826	38,722	42,831
INDIA..........	719	1,681	20,640	17,750	22,157
BRAZIL.........	1,062	2,202	11,913	14,423	13,023
FILBERT, SHLD(AUG)	184	385	3,039	3,551	3,607
TURKEY.........	164	349	2,433	3,400	2,941
ITALY..........	19	.	498	22	558
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	.	293,113	6,667,832	6,515,785	6,713,313
GERMANY, FED. R	.	1,942	4,785,000	5,232,349	4,786,134
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	290,645	1,362,308	726,651	1,362,308
GRAPE WINE (1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,266	4,452	22,155	24,651	56,433
ITALY..........	1,663	1,745	11,119	12,013	28,249
FRANCE.........	746	1,256	5,240	6,478	13,845
SPAIN..........	727	1,163	4,992	5,088	12,349
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	33,934	39,004	203,985	205,131	448,003
ITALY..........	17,676	19,378	106,179	105,729	238,091
FRANCE.........	8,187	9,810	49,390	49,151	105,501
GERMANY, FED. R	5,233	6,104	27,510	29,135	60,697
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,043	1,768	8,790	9,316	19,948
ITALY..........	640	1,062	4,740	5,320	10,288
SPAIN..........	302	603	3,362	3,006	8,159
CUT FLOWERS (1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	12,255	13,202	86,674	93,007	158,800
COLOMBIA.......	8,866	8,985	67,687	72,662	121,522
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	46,997	72,352	357,473	361,300	637,242
COLOMBIA.......	45,351	69,984	339,961	345,601	611,024

1/SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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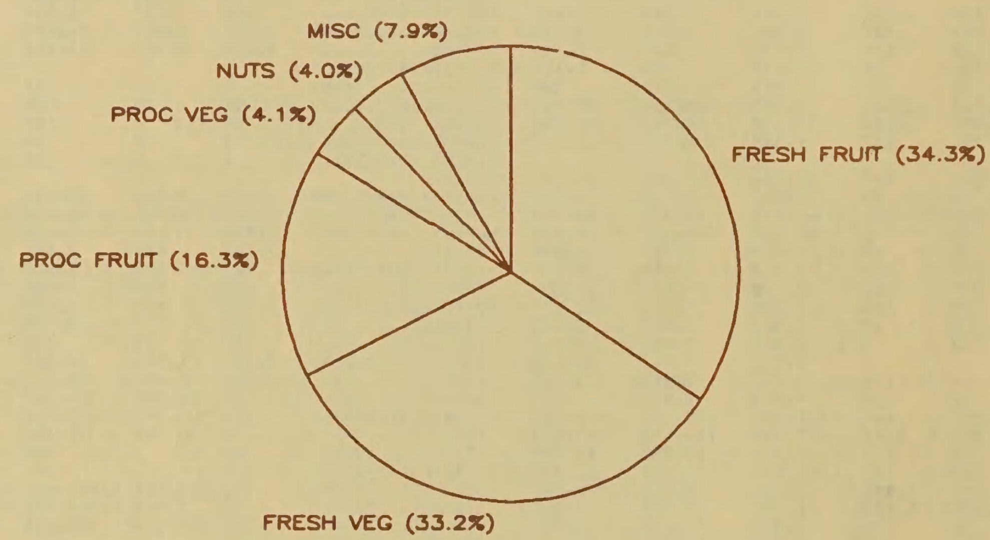

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

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